Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

July 9, 1956

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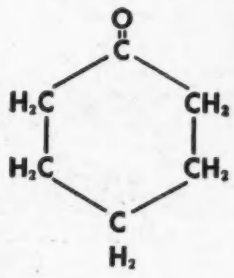

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(Partial Listing)

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- Corrosion characteristics: Not corrosive to metals under normal conditions.

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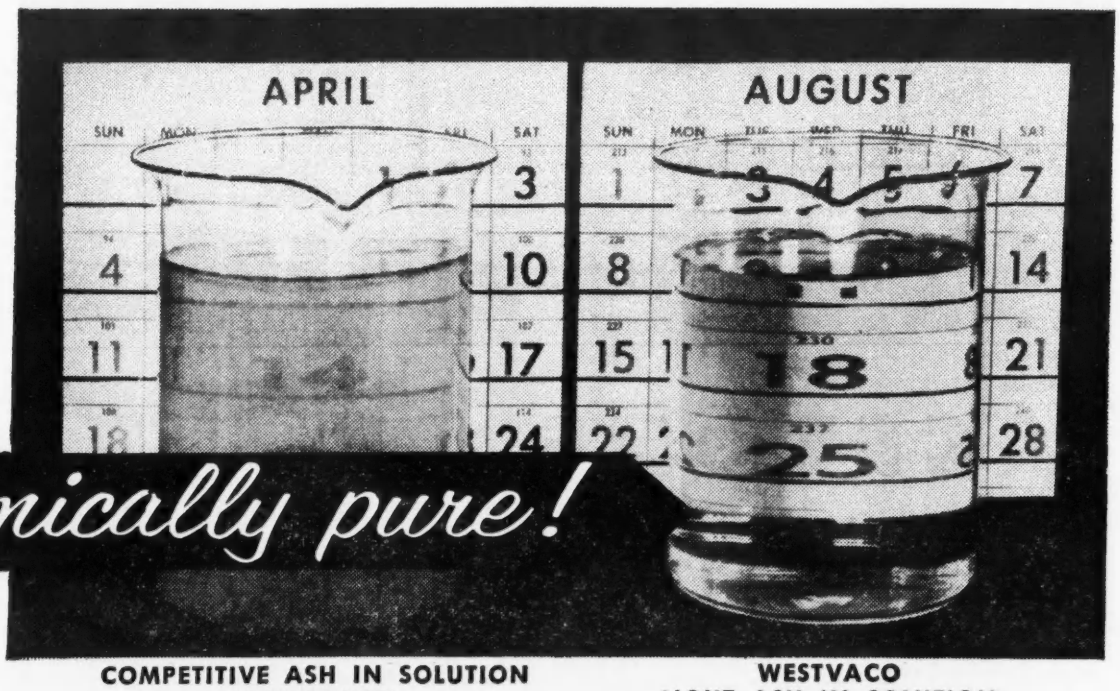

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Vol. 170 No. 2 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. July 9, 1956

Target Area Rules Defined

Indications that the government would move slowly in applying any new rules against issuance of government contracts to new plants in so-called target areas were seen last week in comments of Arthur Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

New authority to withhold government contracts from new plants that are located in defense areas is contained in the defense production act extension legislation passed by congress just before the close of the fiscal year (OPD 7/2/56).

Interest in this possible policy change was heightened further towards the end of the week when an official of the Department of Commerce told a group of municipal authorities that government assistance would be withheld from any new facility built within fifty miles of a "target" city.

This statement by Victor Roterus, who directs the area-development activities of the Department of Commerce, was immediately criticized in congress and rejected by ODM Director Flemming.

Mr. Flemming pointed out that there are other things besides security which enter into a decision to grant goverenment help to new industries. He added that dispersal must take place only within the practical limits of a properly functioning economy.

The director also stated that he would be very much surprised if a directive issued last January 13 by ODM, stating the agency's policy towards industry dispersal, would result in a ban such as that described by Mr. Roterus.

The January 13 directive stated that it is the nation's policy to "encourage and, when appropriate, to require that new facilities and major expansions of existing facilities important to national security be located insofar as practicable, so as to reduce the risk of damage in the event of attack."

The congressional policy statement on dispersal set out in the DPA act extension seeks to tie this down to a more firm legal basis, and includes the procurement of goods and services by the government as one of the factors to be considered in the matter of industry dispersal.

Chemical Sales Are Seen Holding at Last Year's Levels In Commerce Dep't Survey

The chemical sales picture for the entire year is expected to be about what it was last year, according to industry surveys just announced by the Department of Commerce. Although some dip may occur in the third quarter of the year as a result of reduced activity in some industrial areas, strong volume pickup is expected in the last quarter of 1956, the department said. The July to December sales total is estimated at $11.6 billion, just about matching volume for the first six months of 1956 as well as that of the last half of 1955.

Copper Use Expected Lower

The copper consuming industries are not expected to consume as much copper in the second half of 1956 as in the first. Strongly influenced by the automobile and residential construction industries, brass mills probably will produce at a reduced rate in the third quarter.

Fourth quarter brass mill business will improve but will be less than fourth quarter of 1955. Vacations should produce a seasonal dip in wire mill activity in the third quarter, but a high rate of production probably will be attained in the fourth.

The production rate of the brass and bronze foundry industry is expected to slip in the last six months of 1956 due to the lower level of residential construction, the Department of Commerce said.

Barring a strike at mines, smelter and refineries, there should be a small excess in the third quarter supply of copper over demand. Fourth quarter copper production is expected to be at very high levels with all of the new mines developed since the Korean emergency operating at close to capacity.

Shipments of aluminum mill products and ingot to consuming industries were at a record level in the first half of 1956.

—Continued on page 70

Dr. Leonard A. Scheele

Scheele Resigns As Surgeon General

In a surprise move, Dr. Leonard A. Scheele resigned last week as Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, effective August 1. On or about that date, Dr. Scheele will become president of Warner-Chilcott Laboratories, Morris Plains, N. J., the ethical drug division of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company.

Dr. Scheele, who in April was sworn in for his third four-year term as PHS head, said he was leaving the government "in the interest of providing more properly for the future security of my family." President Eisenhower, in accepting Dr. Scheele's resignation, expressed

—Continued on page 53

Polio Vaccine Supply Improving, Acute Shortage Now Appears Over

Supplies of the Salk polio vaccine are gradually catching up with demand and the period of acute shortage now appears to be over in many parts of the nation. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Marion B. Folsom, announced this fact last week, added that in areas where demand still exceeds supply the shortage will be eased soon if production continues at the present rate. Production during June reached a record that enabled 35,249,256 cubic centimeters to be released during the past three months. This compares with slightly less than 14 million cc. released during the previous three months of January, February and March, and less than 30 million cc. released during the nine months of 1955 after the program started in April, 1955.

Comment by Folsom

Secretary Folsom said:—

"I am very pleased with the rapid increase in vaccine production in recent months, and with what this means in increased protection for children against polio.

"I am advised that there are 53 million persons in the top priority group of children under 15 and expectant mothers. Enough vaccine has now been released to provide two injections for three-fourths of this group."

Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, retiring Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, recommended that states extend their

—Continued on page 52

HEADS ORE COMPANY: Fred L. Shanklin, named president of Union Carbide Ore Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, succeeding F. S. Haggerson who is resigning for reasons of health.

Capehart Proposes Voiding 'Good Faith' on Some Items

Sen. Homer Capehart of Indiana last week created a furor in the senate monopoly subcommittee with a proposal to outlaw "good faith" defense in some lines of business while retaining it in others.

Sen. Capehart's proposal would outlaw the defense only "with respect to the sale of food, drugs, confections and cosmetics for human use without further . . . processing."

For all other lines of business, a showing that a lower price was offered to some customer's "in good faith to meet an equally low price of a competitor" would be made an absolute defense against discrimination charges.

Sen. Capehart contended that his proposal is a "simple solution" to a highly controversial question. Under his amendment, he said, those who are against the good faith defense will be exempted and "those who are for it will be left where they are."

He said that he had found that only in the drug and grocery field are businessmen in favor of the legislation which the subcommittee has been considering to ban the good faith defense.

Food Machinery Spending $25 Million on Expansion

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif., expects to spend $25 million on modernization and expansion of faciilties during 1956.

FMC has filed a registration statement with Securities and Exchange Commission seeking registration of $30 million of sinking fund debentures, due July 15, 1961, to be offered for public sale.

Net proceeds of the financing will go for the expansion, and other corporate expenditures including a possible further investment in Petro-Tex Chemical Corporation.

Petro-Tex is owned half by FMC, and half by Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, and operates a former government-owned butadiene plant purchased in April, 1955.

Potash Co. Votes Borax Firm Merger

Horace M. Albright, president of United States Potash Company has announced that stockholders have voted in favor of merger with Pacific Coast Borax Company, and that the merger has become effective. Mr. Albright said that holders of 876,278 outstanding shares, or approximately 83.5 percent had voted in favor of the merger. Holders of more

—Continued on page 71

Nitric Acid Unit in France Will Be Constructed by C&I

Potasse & Engrais Chimiques, Paris, France, has awarded a contract to Chemical & Industrial International, Ltd., Nassau, Bahamas, for construction of a nitric acid plant.

C&I will build the plant at Grand Couronne, France, where PEC has a nitrophosphate facility. Capacity of the plant will be 150 tons of nitric acid per day.

Interior Dep't Announces Potassium Rule Changes

Proposed amendments to the departmental regulation designed to aid in determining the legal heirs of deceased permittees or lessees have been announced by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton.

The potassium regulations heretofore have not provided for the submission of successorship evidence by heirs or devisees of deceased permittees or leesees as do the oil and gas regulations. The proposed amendments make such provision.

Another proposed revision would require potassium lease bidders to submit evidence of qualification at the time leases are offered rather than subsequently as the present regulations provide.

Polio Vaccine Output Put on Official Standard Basis

Production of polio vaccine was placed on an official standard basis last week by the Public Health Service with issuance of special regulations effective on publication in the *Federal Register* July 3.

Provision was made in the regulations for waiving the new requirements in the case of any vaccine in process at the present time if the Surgeon General is satisfied that the tests, methods or procedures will assure the safety, purity and potency of the vaccine.

The standards of the polio vaccine permit the use of any strain of polio virus that meets the safety and potency tests prescribed, but with authority given to the Surgeon General to prohibit the use of any specific strain whenever he finds that it is practicable to use another strain of the same type that is potentially less pathogenic to man.

The regulations also set out the standards to be met in the production of the vaccine; permit additional processing under certain conditions of single strain or trivalent pools that failed to pass safety tests, and prescribe the tests for safety and potency.

In order not to stymie research and development of improved procedures, tests or methods, the regulation specifically permits the modifications of any particular manufacturing method or process or the conditions under which it is conducted, whenever the manufacturer presents evidence to demonstrate that such modification will provide equal or greater assurances of the safety, purity and potency of the vaccine.

The Surgeon General must make a specific finding of this fact and make it a part of the official record.

Tar Production in Last Year Rose With Greater Coke Output

The total output in 1955 of all tars (coal tar, water-gas tar, and oil-gas tar) amounted to 914 million gallons, an increase of 19.3 percent from the 766 million gallons reported for 1954. The increase is the result of a larger output of coke required by the iron and steel industry, according to preliminary statistics released by the Tariff Commission. The production of industrial and specification grade benzenes in 1955 (including that produced from petrolemu) was 307 million gallons compared with 257 million gallons reported for 1954.

Sales of such benzenes in 1955 were 265 million gallons, valued at $98 million, compared with 202 million gallons, valued at $83 million, in the previous year.

Toluene Output 186 Million Gallons

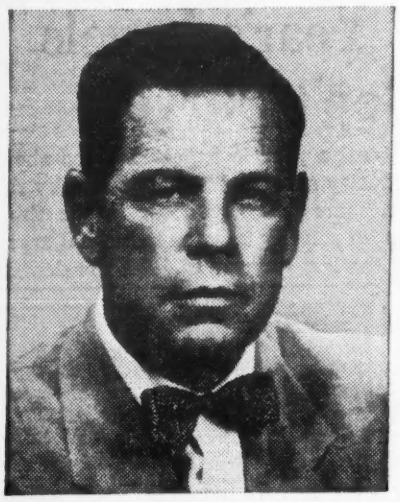
In 1955, production of toluene (including toluene produced from petroleum for use in aviation fuel) amounted to 186 million gallons, compared with 159 million gallons reported for 1954. Sales of toluene in 1955 were 138 million gallons, valued at $39 million.

The output of xylene in 1955 was 108 million gallons, or slightly less than the 110 million gallons reported for 1954. Sales of xylene in 1955 were 78 million gallons, valued at $21 million.

Crude naphthalene production in 1955 amounted to 477 million pounds, compared with 302 million pounds in 1954. Sales of crude naphthalene in 1955 were 339 million pounds, valued at $20 million.

Production of creosote oil in 1955 was 130 million gallons, or 10.2 percent more than the 118 million gallons reported for 1954.

The output of road tar in 1955 was 93 million gallons compared with 81 million gallons in 1954.



B. Bynum Turner

Ethyl Elects New Company President

Ethyl Corporation, New York, last week elected a new president. He is B. Bynum Turner, formerly executive vice-president of the company. Mr. Turner succeeds Edward L. Shea, who was elected to the new position of chairman of the board. Mr. Shea, who had been president of Ethyl Corporation since 1947, will continue to be chief executive officer.

Ethyl's new president, since joining the company in 1947, has handled assignments in manufacturing, research and engineering, and administration.

From 1946 to 1951, Mr. Turner served in the manufacturing department, becoming assistant resident manager of the Baton Rouge, La., plant in 1947 and gen-

—Continued on page 42

Diethyl Silicone Oil Made In Commercial Quantity

The silicones division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has announced the commercial availability of "Union Carbide" diethyl silicone oil.

At the same time, the company announced that the price of the material has been reduced to $3.50 per pound in drums. Other quantities have been reduced accordingly.

Anhydrous Ammonia Sales Show Increase Over 1955

A spot check of anhydrous ammonia sales for the January-May, 1956, period shows a 17.38 percent increase as compared with the same months in 1955, the Agricultural Ammonia Institute, Memphis, Tenn., reports.

Forty-seven distributor-members of AAI in twenty-five states and one in Canada supplied information for the survey. They reported total sales of 30,471 tons for the five months, as compared with 25,958 tons for the same months in 1955.

"We are surprised at the results of this survey," Jack F. Criswell, executive vice-president of the AAI, said, "as we have received a number of adverse verbal reports this spring, and many national authorities are predicting lower fertilizer consumption for the 1955-56 fertilizer year."

In this year's survey, twenty-five distributors reported increased sales; twenty-one reported decreases, and two said sales were about the same. Sales prospects for ammonia as sidedressing were reported as excellent by seven distributors, good by twenty-two, fair by twelve, and poor by five. Twenty-three of the distributors reported stepped-up advertising and promotion.

The Week's Price Changes

Alcohol, Formaldehyde, Chlorinated Solvents, Phenol Higher. Ammonia, Cyclohexanol, Nitrogen Solutions, Corn Oil Lower.

Prices Advanced

Acid, p-toluenesulfonic, 1c. per lb. (p. 48)
Alcohol, ethyl, 5c. per gal. (p. 44).
Ammonium phosphate, ¼c. per lb. (p. 37).
  dibasic, ¼c. per lb.
o-tert-Amyl phenol, 1c. per lb. (p. 48).
p-tert-Amyl phenol, 1c. per lb. (p. 48).
Barium hydrate, $8 per ton (p. 43).
p-tert-Butyl phenol, 1c. per lb. (p. 48).
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF., 50c. per cwt (p. 37).
Carbon tetrachloride, ½c. per lb. (p. 44).
p-Chloroaniline, 2c. per lb. (p. 48).
o-Chlorophenol, 1½c. per lb. (p. 48).
p-Chlorophenol, 1½c. per lb. (p. 48).
Di-sec-amyl-phenol, ¾c. per lb. (p. 48).
Di-tert-amyl phenol, ¾c. per lb. (p. 48).
2-6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, 9c. per lb. (p. 48).
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, ¼c. per lb. (p. 44).
Formaldehyde, 2/10c. per lb. (p. 44).
Hexylene glycol, ½c. per lb. (p. 44).
Mace, East Indian, 15c. per lb. (p. 58).
Methyl acetone, syn., 3½c. per lb. (p. 44).
Methyl chloride, ½c. per lb. (p. 44).
Methylene chloride, ½c. per lb. (p. 44).
Monoethylamine, 2c. per lb. (p. 44).
p-Nitrophenol, 3c. per lb. (p. 48).
Nutmeg, East Indian, 21c. per lb. (p. 58).
  West Indian, 21c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 65).
  Oleo, 2c. per lb. (p. 65)
  Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 65).
  refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 65).
  Rapeseed, 1½c. per lb. (p. 65).
  Nutmeg, East Indian, $1.10 per lb. (p. 58).
  West Indian, 85c. per lb.
Pentachlorophenol, 1c. per lb. (p. 48).
Perchloroethylene, ½c. per lb. (p. 44).
p-Phenetidine, 3c. per lb. (p. 48).
Phenol, 90-92%, 1c. per lb. (p. 48).
  82-84%, 1c. per lb. (p. 48).
  39°C, 1c. per lb. (48).
  Synthetic, 1c. per lb. (p. 48).
p-Phenylphenol, 2c. per lb. (p. 48).
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 1c. per lb. (p. 48).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, 50c. per cwt. (p. 37).
  ferric, 50c. per cwt.
1,1,1-trichloroethane, ½c. per lb. (p. 44).
Trichloroethylene, ½c. per lb. (p. 44).
Triethylamine, 1½c. per lb. (p. 44).

Prices Reduced

Ammonia, anhydrous, commercial, $5 per ton (p. 43).
  refrigeration, $5 per ton.
  Aqueous, $5 per ton.
Ammonium nitrate, domestic, $10 per ton (p. 43).
  Canadian, $12 per ton.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb. (p. 58).
Coriander, Moroccan, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Cyclohexanol, 3c. per lb. (p. 44).
Fishmeal, $2 per ton (p. 43).
Fishscrap, $2 per ton (p. 43).
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Heliotropin, 30c. per lb. (p. 58).
Lard, 1/5c. per lb. (p. 65).
Nitrogen solutions, 8c. per unit-ton (p. 43).
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 65).
  refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 65).
  Menhaden, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 65).
  Olive, 10c. per gal. (p. 65).
  Spearmint, 10c. per lb. (p. 58).
Pimento, Mexican, 2c. per lb. (p. 58).
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (p. 65).
Tallow, ½c. per lb. (p. 65).
Wax, carnauba, 2c. per lb. (p. 65).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

July 6, 1956	June 29, 1956	July 8, 1955
108.87	109.07	106.78

Xmas Bonus—Another Day Off

Plans for an extra long four-day holiday weekend this Christmas for many employed in the drug and chemical field were disclosed last week in the results of a survey conducted by the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade. More than fifty percent of the firms surveyed will close all day on the Monday before Christmas. Twenty-five percent indicate they will close one-half day and only 13 percent will be open all day.

Fifty-six percent of replies indicate that the companies plan Christmas parties and 40 percent of those firms located outside of New York city will invite either wives and families or both against 25 percent for New York city firms.

Arrangements for parties, according to the study, include refreshments, entertainment, dancing, games and even prizes for some.

Plans for New Year's indicate 35 percent will definitely close on the Monday before, but 33 percent will be open all day. Nineteen per cent will close for one-half day. More than twice as many (46 percent) out-of-town firms, however, will be open all day, New Year's Monday, compared with New York firms (20 percent).

The 400 companies participating have in excess of 175,000 employees.

ESSO'S CONTROLLER: Frederick P. Hagaman, named controller of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York.

Decanol Availability Told

Aceto Chemical Company, Flushing, N. Y., has announced the availability of N-decyl alcohol in commercial quantities. The N-decyl alcohol is produced by Marchon Products Ltd., of England, represented in this country by Aceto.

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Truman D. Hoover

Lilly Selects Chief Of Biochemical Unit

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has named Truman D. Hoover executive director of biochemical manufacturing and development. In his new post, Mr. Hoover will be in charge of the company's operations in the antibiotics, chemical manufacturing and glandular products fields.

Dr. Frederick R. Van Abeele has been appointed director of the Kentucky avenue antibiotic operations, while Dr. Jerome J. Stefaniak has been named director of the Tippecanoe Laboratories at Lafayette, Ind.

Dr. Fredric R. Lloyd has been made assistant director of chemical manufacturing, and Robert F. Miller has become assistant director of glandlular products manufacturing.

Mr. Hoover's thirty-two years with Lilly have all been spent in work with glandular and antibiotic products. Dr. Van Abeele has been employed in biochemical and antibiotic work with Lilly for fifteen years.

Dr. Stefaniak has been in the Lilly organization since 1946. Dr. Lloyd joined Lilly in 1949. Mr. Miller has been with the Indianapolis firm since 1946.

Chemico Sold by Cyanamid To Electric Bond & Share

Electric Bond & Share Company has purchased Chemical Construction Company (Chemico) from American Cyanamid Company. The purchase of Chemico, which designs and constructs chemical plants, was for an unstated amount of money.

The new owners of Chemico said they intend to expand present facilities, particularly in the field of organic chemicals. They also said that Chemico will be operated as a separate unit.

Silicon for Solar Energy Being Offered by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is offering a special grade of silicon suitable for use in solar converters that capture energy from the sun.

Known as "solar cell" grade, it will sell for $180 a pound. Regular semi-conductor grade of silicon, used in electrical and electronic devices such as transistors, is priced today at $350 a pound as a result of a $30 price reduction announced by duPont the previous week.

Foote Readies Expansion In Electromanganese Unit

Plans for a substantial expansion of production facilities at its electromanganese division, Knoxville, Tenn., have been announced by Foote Mineral Company. The new construction, expected to cost about $2 million will be started immediately, and completion in early 1958 is expected.

The expansion program affects the company's Lorraine street plant, newest of the division's two operating units. This unit was completed in 1953, but was constructed with a view to later expansion.

Coaltar Intermediates Output Reached Record-Breaking Peak For 1955, Gov't Figures Show

Output of all cyclic (coaltar) intermediates reached record-breaking proportions in the United States last year with a figure of 6,016 million pounds. This was 28 percent greater than the previous record output of 1953, which reached 4,699 million pounds. It was 30 percent higher than the 4,614 million pounds reported for 1954. The Tariff Commission, which reported these figures, said that about two-thirds of the 1955 production was consumed by the producing concers in further manufacture and the remainder was sold.

Sales in 1955 amounted to 2,285 million pounds, valued at $408 million compared with 1,793 million pounds, valued at $320 million, in 1954 and with the previous record high of 1,874 million pounds, valued at $341 million, reported for 1953.

Break Billion Mark

The output of many individual intermediates was substantially greater in 1955 than in 1954 and for the first time the production of two intermediates exceeded 1 billion pounds: The output of ethylbenzene totaled 1,080 million pounds and that of styrene, 1,014 million pounds.

Ethylbenzene is used almost entirely in the manufacture of styrene, and the styrene, in turn, is used in the manufacture of plastics materials and synthetic rubber.

In 1955, the production of phenol, which is used chiefly in the manufacture of phenolic resins, was 517 million pounds, or 24 percent greater than the 418 million pounds produced in 1954, and the output of chlorobenzene, used principally in the manufacture of phenol, was 436 million pounds, or 18.5 percent greater than the 368 million pounds produced in 1954.

Other large-volume intermediates, the production of which in 1955 was substantially larger than in 1954 were: Cresols (an increase of 62 percent), 2,4-dichlorophenol (57 percent), nitrobenzene (44 percent), cresylic acid (38 percent), aniline (35 percent), refined naphthalene and phthalic anhydride (both 31 percent.

Acrylic Fiber Facility Slated for North Ireland

Chemstrand, Ltd., will build a plant costing approximately $10 million in the first phase of construction at Coleraine in Northern Ireland for the manufacture of "Acrilan" acrylic fiber.

Following an agreement beaween the government of Northern Ireland and Chemstrand, Ltd., a 70-acre plant site will be acquired at Coleraine with option on an additional 130 acres for expansion.

Design plans for the new plant are nearing completion and construction is expected to begin at an early date. The plant is expected to be in production not later than January, 1959, and, in the meantime, the market will continue to be supplied with fiber manufactured in the United States.

Chemstrand, Ltd., is a wholly owned subsidiary of Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala. Chemstrand, Ltd., will make its headquarters in London, England, while the sales service office will be located at Royal Exchange in anchester, where the firm's warehouse also will be established.

ACQUISITIONS DIRECTOR: Robert E. Dorfmeyer, appointed director of acquistions for Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Air Reduction Unit Is Set for West Coast

Air Reduction Pacific Company will build a new air liquefaction plant in the Los Angeles area, it has been announced by John A. Hill, president of Air Reduction Company, Inc., New York. The plant is designed to produce daily fifty-five tons of high purity liquid oxygen, fifteen tons of liquid nitrogen, and three and one-half tons of liquid argon. The cost of the plant, including related delivery facilities, will be in excess of $7.5 million.

The plant is scheduled for completion during the second half of 1957. It will supply the demand for oxygen, nitrogen,

—Continued on page 42

Reserpine Patent Issued To Ciba Pharmaceutical

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., has been granted a United States patent on crystalline reserpine, its salts, and pharmaceutical preparations of the drug.

Dr. Emil Schlittler, of Ciba, and Dr. Johannes M. Mueller, research chemist at the parent Swiss company, Ciba, Ltd., were listed as joint inventors in the patent.

Oil Industry Hit Many High Spots During Past Year

The petroleum industry in 1955 climaxed ten years of post-war growth, nationally and internationally, by establishing new highs in consumption, in earnings and dividend payments, and in capital expenditures for production and other facilities. These records highlight the annual financial analysis of the industry issued last week by Chase Manhattan Bank, New York.

The forty-four-page study, prepared by Frederick G. Coqueron, petroleum analyst for the bank, also shows that the gross fixed assets of the entire oil industry in the free world now stand at approximately $63 billion, 64 percent of which is invested in facilities located in the United States.

All-Time High Hit

The free world use of crude oil and refined products in 1955 reached an all-time high of 14.4 billion barrels daily. This was an increase of 10.6 percent over 1954 consumption, and a gain of 103 percent over the amount needed in 1946.

As in recent years, consumption in other countries increased at a greater rate than in the United States. While the demand for major products was at higher levels, the pattern shifted somewhat in 1955, with the use of residual fuel oil rising substantially, particularly in western Europe.

Crude oil production last year averaged 13.7 million barrels a day, 11.7 percent above 1954. With the restoration of Iranian operations, the middle east contributed nearly a quarter of free world crude supply. For the first time in history, the United States' share was less than half of the over-all output; although, with 49.7 percent of production, this country still remains the largest source.

Reporting on the 1955 earnings of thirty-four major American oil companies, the analysis shows that the group experienced its most profitable year. These companies, which produced about 58 percent and refined about 65 percent of the 1955 free world's crude supply, had earnings of $2,668 million, as against $2,319 million in 1954.

The group paid out $1,117 million in cash dividends in 1955, or 41.9 percent of

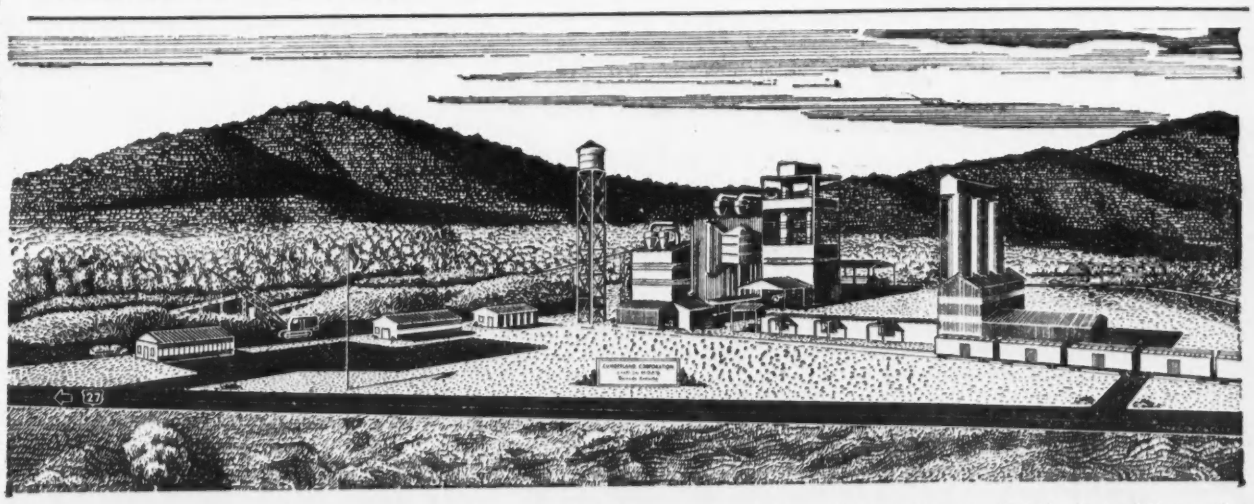
—Continued on page 54

Molybdenum in Fertilizer Is Made Available by Miller

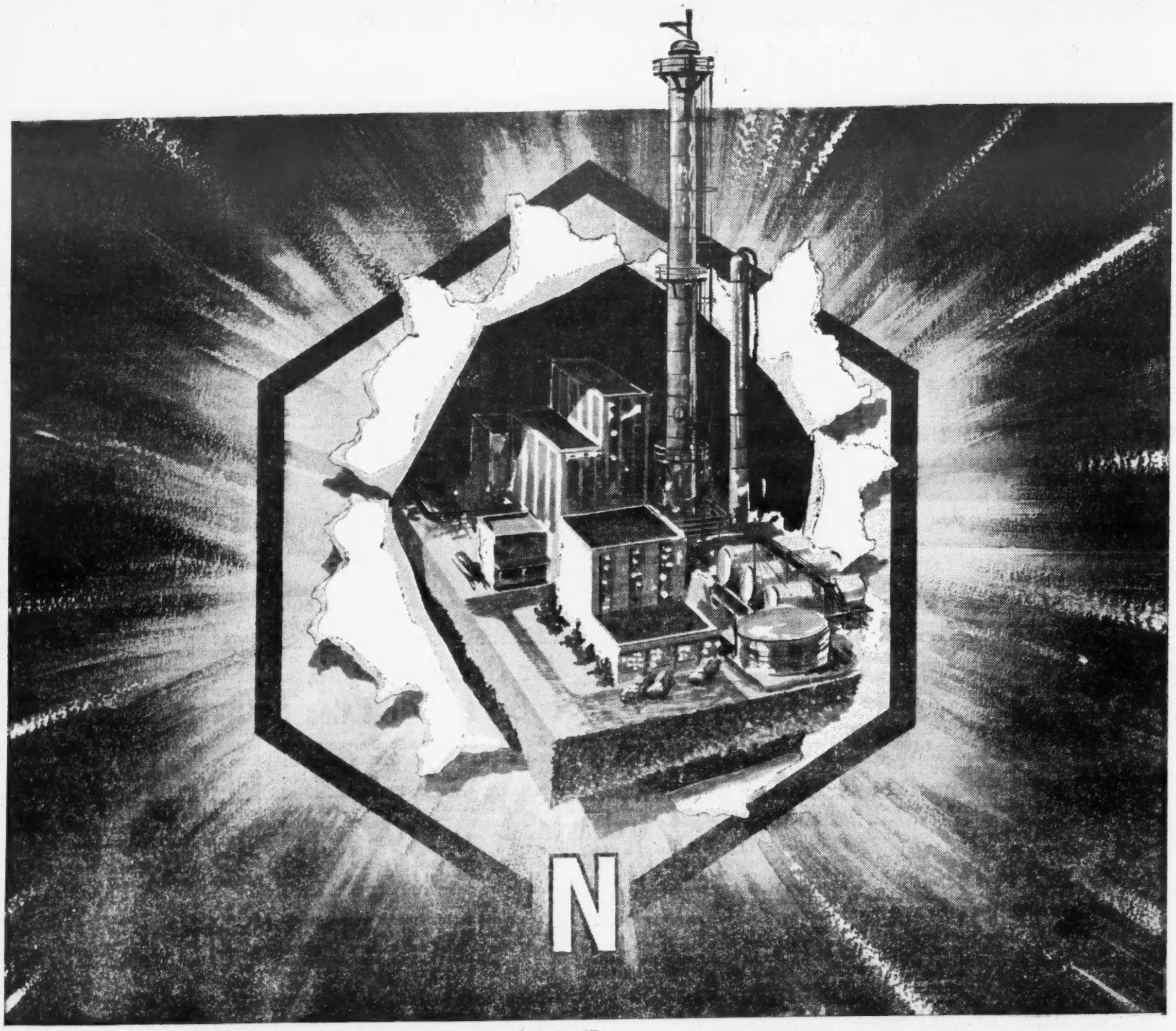
Miller Chemical & Fertilizer Corporation, Baltimore, Md., is now producing a line of fertilizers containing the essential trace element molybdenum. Included among these molybdenum-enriched products are liquid and soluble fertilizers.

The two soluble fertilizers, "Nutri-Leaf 60" and "VHPF," and the liquid fertilizer, "Liqua-Leaf," contain the equivalent of .088 percent molybdenum oxide.

These products are sold for starting plants and for foliar spray applications from Maine to Florida, the area in which the greatest number of molybdenum-deficient soils in the United States has been located.



WOOD CHEMICALS PLANT BEING BUILT: An architectural sketch of the new $3 million wood chemicals plant which Cumberland Corporation has under construction at Burnside, Ky. According to John B. Williams, Cumberland's operations vice-president, the Burnside facility will be producing 150,000 pounds of charcoal briquets daily early in 1957. High temperature vertical retorts will carbonize hardwood chips after prior take-off of furfural. Cumberland has patent rights on a process for extracting furfural from hardwood waste. Initial output of the plant will be entirely in the form of briquetted charcoal with furfural extraction to follow within a year.



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Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-21.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 9-12.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Sherman hotel, Chicago, September 24-26.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 12-15.

American Society for Testing Materials, Pacific area national meeting and apparatus exhibit, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, September 16-22.

American Soybean Association, joint convention with National Soybean Processors Association, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., August 13-15.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Market Research Association, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada, September 26-28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 3-5.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, fall meeting, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., October 23-24.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, annual outing, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 27-29.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 16-19.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21-24.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, Southern Methodist University's School of Law, Dallas, Tex., August 28.

International Organization for Standardization, council meeting, Geneva, Switzerland, July 16-21.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 5-7.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Netherlands Plaza and Sheraton-Gibson hotels, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17-21.

National Chemical Exposition, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, November 27-30.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Statler, Ambassador and Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, November 12-14.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 12-14.

Perkin Centennial, sponsored by American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, week of September 10.

Pharmaceutical Council of Greater New York, drug, cosmetic and sundry show, Statler hotel, New York, September 23-25.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 15.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Barbizon Plaza hotel, New York, October 4-5.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 11; annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

Fertilizer Consumption in '54-55 Is Now Placed at 22.7 Million Tons

In an upward revision of its preliminary estimate (OPD, 1/9/56), Agricultural Research Service last week reported that the United States and its territories (Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska) used 22,723,705 tons of commercial fertilizer during 1954-55. This represents a decrease of 49,794 tons (0.22 percent) from consumption in 1953-54. The revised report by ARS, prepared by Walter Scholl, Hilda M. Wallace and Esther I. Fox of the agency, indicates that the 1954-55 consumption total was made up of 21,943,397 tons of products containing one or more of the primary nutrients (N, P_2O_5, K_2O) and 780,308 tons of the secondary and trace elements materials which did not contain primary nutrients.

AATCC SECRETARY: George P. Paine, assistant secretary of American Standards Association, who has been approved by the council of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists as AATCC's new executive secretary and assistant treasurer.

Use of Primary Nutrients Off

Total consumption of products containing primary nturients was 214,589 tons (0.97 percent) less than that in 1953-54, while the consumption of products that did not contain primary materials was 164,795 tons (26.77 percent) more than that in 1953-54.

Although the total tonnage of primary nutrient products used in 1954-55 was lower than in 1953-54, ARS pointed out that the continued trend toward higher analysis products resulted in a greater consumption of primary nutrients.

The total use of these nutrients set a new record for the sixteenth consecutive year and amounted to 6,119,841 tons. Thus,

—*Continued on page 70*

Peppermint Acres Greatest Since 1947

Peppermint growers this year have planted the largest acreage since the big crop of 1947, according to the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture. Estimates of this year's area devoted to the crop were placed at 47,600 acres as against the harvested acreage of 47,700 in 1947.

The estimate is 9 percent above that of 1955 and 13 percent above average. Spearmint acreage is also up this year, but is still below average acreage.

Substantial increases in peppermint over last year are in evidence in Indiana, Oregon and Washington. Slight decreases are

—*Continued on page 70*

Coconut Products Output Is Higher in Philippines

Foreign Agricultural Service expects Philippine production of coconut products to increase this year. A somewhat larger movement of copra to foreign markets is also looked for. If increased demand develops, it adds, the Philippines will be in a favorable supply position and prices probably will continue firm or slightly higher.

Production of copra and coconut oil during the first quarter of 1956 totaled over 302,000 long tons in terms of copra equivalent. This is an increase of almost one-third from production in the first quarter of 1955.

While a seasonal downturn in output during this period of the year resulted in a decline of 4 percent in production from the last quarter of 1955, the seasonal decline was much less than nominal. Favorable weather with no serious damaging typhoons during the last two years has been the major factor contributing to larger production.

The total copra crush during the first

—*Continued on page 71*

Valorization and Integration: The Answer Coal Must Make To Petroleum's Competition

With petroleum offering coal stiff competition as a source for the production of chemicals, the only chance which coal has in this field must come from valorization and integration carried to the greatest possible extent. That is the opinion of Prof. D. W. van Krevelen, director of research, Central Laboratory, Staatsmijnen, Geleen, and professor of fuel technology, University of Delft, The Netherlands. Speaking before a recent meeting of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry in New York, Dr. Krevelen said:—

"An interesting example of this is the production of 'oxygas' from small coke, oxygen and steam, from which both synthesis gas and fuel gas can be made.

Has Highest Efficiency

"This type of gasification, which is carried out in slagging producers, has the highest efficiency of all gasification processes, namely 88 percent. Furthermore, it may be mentioned that 'oxygas,' by having a high carbon monoxide content and, hence, a high flame temperature, gives a very high heating efficiency, namely about 15 percent more than producer gas.

"Add to this that coke oven batteries not employing the compound system can be adequately heated with 'oxygas' and that the waste nitrogen from the required Linde-Frankl oxygen plants yield a very cheap and pure nitrogen for use in the synthesis of ammonia, there are sufficient arguments to give coke gasification in Western Europe a chance beside that of coal, the speaker said.

"The most interesting aspect, however, is that the slagging producer offers possibilities that cannot be realized by any other method of complete gasification. As an example I may mention the thermal carbide process which was developed simultaneously in the Netherlands and Germany. By this process, which depends on the use of the very high furnace temperature and the addition of limestone to the coke, synthesis gas and carbide (and hence acetylene)—basic materials for the chemical industry—are prepared in one and the same operation." Dr. van Krevelen said.

RETIRING RESEARCH V. P.: Dr. Howard Adler, who has retired as vice-president in charge of research for Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, after thirty-three years of service with the company.

AEC to Hold Meeting On Uranium Processing

A classified technical information meeting on the processing of unirradiated, enriched uranium will be held for access permit holders at Oak Ridge, Tenn., September 13-15, by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Enriched uranium, as the compound uranium hexafluoride, is the product of gaseous diffusion plants which concentrate fissionable uranium 235 to a greater percent than found in natural uranium. Currently, enriched uranium hexafluoride is processed only in commission facilities.

The purpose of the meeting is to provide industry with commission-developed technology to encourage establishment of a privately-owned industrial source for processing the enriched uranium to desired chemical forms required as fuel for the peaceful atom program or other uses.

The meeting will include information on processing enriched uranium hexafluo-

—*Continued on page 70*

Carbon Black's Use Of Water on Increase

Use of water by the carbon black industry is increasing at a greater rate than is its production, according to the Geological Survey. It attributes this to the industry trend to replace contact carbon black plants that use natural gas with furnace black plants that use oil. Furnace plants, the agency points out, use more than three times as much water as do contact plants.

In 1941, five-sixths of the country's carbon black was produced by the contact method which involves burning natural gas in contact with steel plates so that carbon is deposited on the metal just as carbon may be deposited on cold glass or metal in a candle flame.

By 1953, about three-quarters of the carbon black was made by the furnace method in which oil is partly burned in a furnace. Water introduced into the burning gases results in formation of tiny particles of carbon as the gas is cooled.

During 1953 the industry used about 29 million gallons of water per day, more than half of which was for electric power production and purposes not directly related to carbon black production.

Of the more than 1.6 billion pounds of

—*Continued on page 70*

NEW PRIOR CHEMICAL VICE-PRESIDENTS: Prior Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced the election of Goesta Englund (left) and Frank J. Hickey as vice-presidents of the corporation. Both men have traveled extensively for the company over a period of fifteen years, and for some time past have been division sales managers.

What's BEHIND THE MOST COMPLETE VITAMIN LINE IN THE FIELD?

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VITAMIN A—PALMITATE AND ACETATE
VITAMIN A POWDER
(AVAILABLE ALSO WITH VITAMIN D_2 ADDED)

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THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE
(REGULAR AND AMPULE GRADES)
THIAMINE MONONITRATE

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RIBOFLAVIN

•

PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE

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***VITAMIN B_{12} CRYSTALLINE**
VITAMIN B_{12} CRYSTALLINE 0.1% TRITURATION
VITAMIN B_{12} ORAL GRADE
VITAMIN B_{12} SOLUBLE GRADE

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ASCORBIC ACID
(AVAILABLE IN SIX GRANULATIONS, ALSO IN COATED AND AMPULE FORMS)

•

D CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE
DL CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE

•

ALPHA TOCOPHEROL
ALPHA TOCOPHEROL ACETATE

•

NIACIN
NIACINAMIDE

•

VITAMIN D_2 CRYSTALLINE
(CALCIFEROL)
VITAMIN D_3 CRYSTALLINE
(BOTH AVAILABLE IN OIL SOLUTIONS)

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 6 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb. .80 - .81
smaller lots lb. .81 - .83
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see MI).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.35
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½ - —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white), USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
bots, 1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.33 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.00 -197.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.95.75 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton..161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Capric, dms lb. .25 - .27
Caprylic, dms lb. .25 - .27
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split dms lb .35½ - .36
Chicago, paste bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono purif., flake, 99% dms lb. .23½ - .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —

Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Chromic, 99¾% dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. 29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½ - .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb 79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - .24
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾ - .18½
tanks lb. .14¾ - —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾ - —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50%, 207° or above, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.10 - —
204° to 207° C., tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.20 - —
non-resin grade, 50%, 210° or above, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.00 - —
imp., 75½ at 213° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret, dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, contained, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dithiodioenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
96%, cbys. c.l. works lb. .1625 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd. bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys lb. .19 - —
dms lb. 15½ - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.56 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.03
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.23.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.63 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - .19¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .80
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride), aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
J, paste bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
		dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
		e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	p-	para
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
		ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume			powd.	powdered
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
bls.	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
bots.	bottles			pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	redist.	redistilled
		gran.	granular	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	grd.	ground	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade			resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured			SD	specially denatured
		imp.	imported		
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
		indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
c.l.	carlots	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
coml.	commercial	lb.	pound	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than carlots	soln.	solution
CP	chemically pure	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
		liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cps.	centipoises	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
cryst.	crystal	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
ctns.	cartons			t.l.	truck loads
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
		m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
d-	dextro	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural		
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral	W.	west
		NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextro-laevo			w. w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

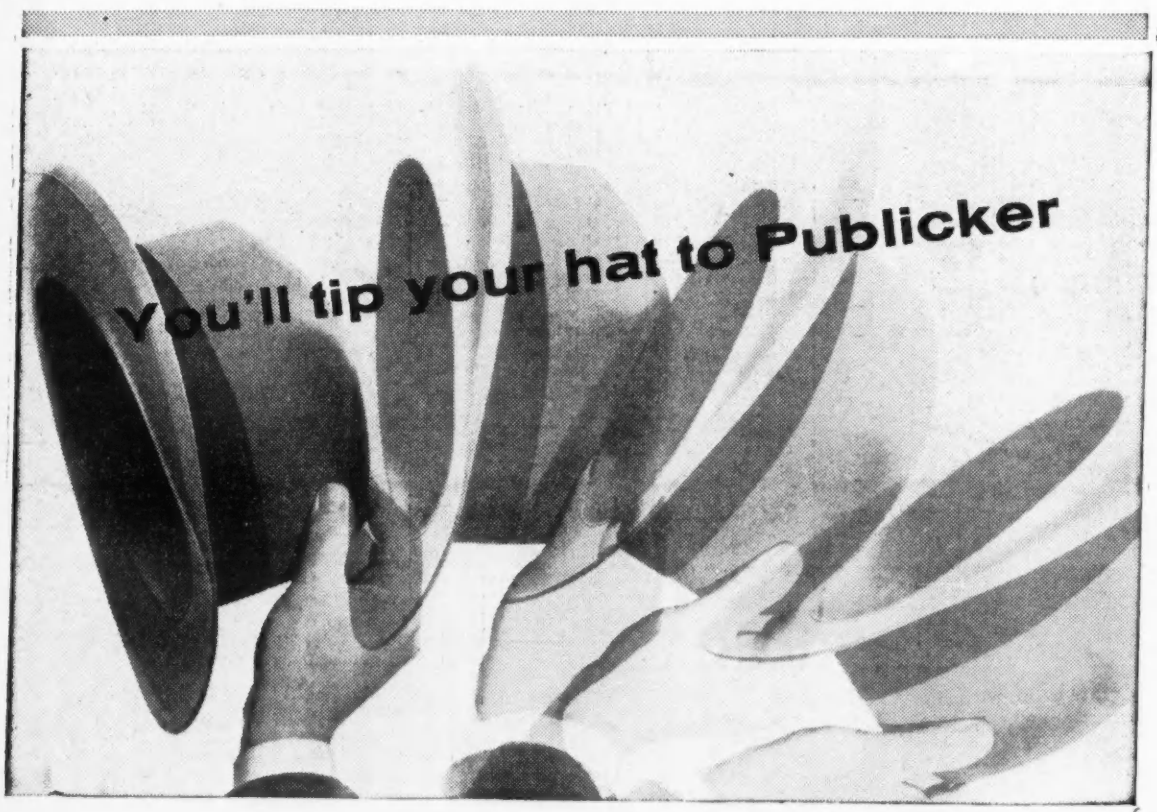
V 170 2 JU

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36½- .38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1850- —
w.w., dms lb. .2150- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.26 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .26 - .28

Acid, 1-N 1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —

Acid, picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¼
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tall, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
imported lb. .39½- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots. gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.35 - 2.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 2.65 - 2.75
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 2.04 - 2.06
flake lb. 2.00 - 2.02
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .70
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23¼
tanks, works lb .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .63 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).



One of the World's Major Producers of

★ *Ethyl Alcohol*
★ *Butyl Alcohol*
★ *Butyl Acetate*
★ *Acetaldehyde*
★ *Butadiene*
★ *Ethyl Acetate*
★ *Amyl Acetate*
★ *Acetone*
★ *Acetic Acid*
★ *Refined Fusel Oil*

FOR UNIFORM QUALITY—
FOR STEADY SUPPLY—
FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

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NEW YORK • NEW ENGLAND • MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL SALES CORP.
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Alcohol, denat., CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64½-	.66
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½-	.77
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.48½-	.50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71 -	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50 -	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.			
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71 -	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50 -	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69 -	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48 -	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.635 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.685 -	.745
tanks, same basis	gal.	.475 -	—
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.655 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.705 -	.765
tanks, same basis	gal.	.495 -	—
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71 -	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50 -	—
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.645 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.695 -	.755
tanks, same basis	gal.	.485 -	—
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68 -	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47 -	—
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.665 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.715 -	.775
tanks, same basis	gal.	.505 -	—
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.645 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.695 -	.755
tanks, same basis	gal.	.485 -	—
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.			
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.125 -	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.145 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.55 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12 -	—
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.58 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.63 -	20.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.42 -	—
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68 -	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47 -	—
absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	21.68 -	—
l.c., same basis	gal.	21.73 -	21.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.52 -	—
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28 -	—
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.24¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21¼-	—
Furfuryl, cns., works	lb.	.29 -	—
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.20 -	—
Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.21 -	—
Newark, N. J.	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.184 -	—
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25 -	—
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.28 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½-	—
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.21 -	—
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.53 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60 -	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.37 -	—
95%, c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.62 -	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.39 -	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.64 -	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41 -	—
Lauryl, bots	lb.	2.00 -	2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).			
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots.	lb.	1.75 -	3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).			
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms.	lb.	1.14 -	1.45
standard, dms	lb.	1.18 -	1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.10½-	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.37 -	—
l.c.l. or l.t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.38 -	—
f.o.b. Newark, N. J.	lb.	.40 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver	lb.	.365 -	—
dlvd. W. of Denver	lb.	.375 -	—
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.26½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24 -	—
Wood (see Methanol).			
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.23 -	—
denaturing grade, dms	gal.	2.15 -	—
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.80 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.85 -	—
Aletris root, bgs	lb.	1.75 -	1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).			
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).			
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	28.80 -	28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	6.50 -	6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.95 -	1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).			
Allyl bromide, cbys., works	lb.	1.45 -	1.50
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
Aloe, Cape, cs	lb.	.45 -	.48
powd., cs	lb.	.50 -	—
Curacao, kgs	lb.	.50 -	.55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	3.75 -	3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).			
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).			
Alphanitronaphthalene(see a-Nitronaphthalene).			
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).			
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).			
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).			
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.30 -	—
lump, dms., works	100 lbs.	5.05 -	—
powd., dms., works	100 lbs.	5.20 -	—
USP, burnt, dms	lb.	.20 -	.21
hydrous, dms.	lb.	.07¾-	.08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.55 -	—
lump, dms., works	100 lbs.	5.30 -	—
powd., dms., works	100 lbs.	5.45 -	—
USP, burnt, dms	lb.	.20 -	.21
hydrous, dms	lb.	.07¾-	.08
Potash-chrome, dms	lb.	.17 -	—
Sodium, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.60 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.0425-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.045 -	.0725
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works	lb.	.14 -	—
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.16 -	—
cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1450-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1500-	—
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.0445-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0520-	.1295
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.45 -	—
NF, gran., dms., works	lb.	.29 -	.30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¾-	.18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.			
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0295-	—
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.032 -	—
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.042 -	—
bulk, same basis	lb.	.027 -	—
light, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.18 -	—
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.22 -	—
contract, works	lb.	.21 -	—
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.19 -	—
contract, works	lb.	.18 -	—
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works	lb.	.82½-	—
contract, works	lb.	.79½-	—
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).			
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.2590-	—
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.2400-	—
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).			
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms	lb.	.66½-	—
standard grade, dms	lb.	.46½-	—
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms.	lb.	1.07 -	—
standard grade, dms	lb.	.76½-	—
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm. 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over			
Resinate, precip., 2.1 Al, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.30½-	—
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l	lb.	.37 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.38 -	.42
monobasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.38 -	.42
tribasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.38 -	.42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs	1 85 -	—
grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	37 00 -	—
lump, bgs., c.l., works	ton	40 00 -	—
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs	3.55 -	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.95 -	4.75
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south			
USP, gran., dms., works	lb	15	18
powd., dms., works	lb	.36	37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).			
Ambergris, gray, bots	oz.	8 00 -	10 00
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis	lb.	1.03	1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.475 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.485 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.45 -	—
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.45 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.42 -	—
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots.	lb.	2.05 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.50 -	—
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15 -	—
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms	lb.	3.55 -	—

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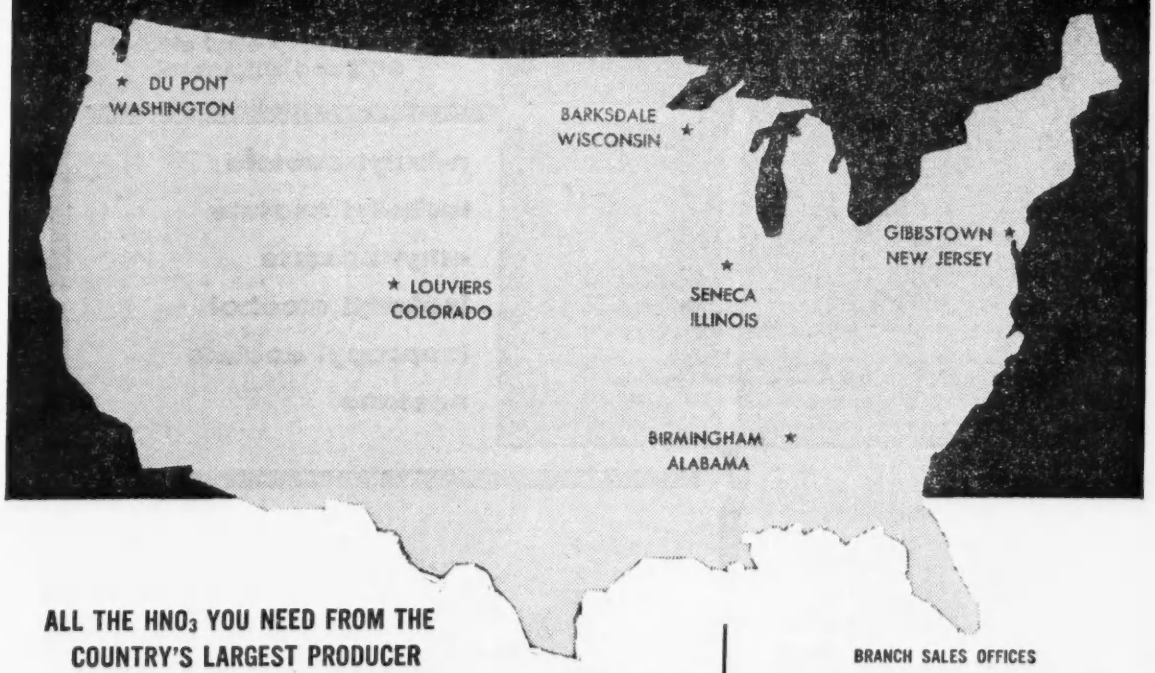

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Name_____
Firm_____
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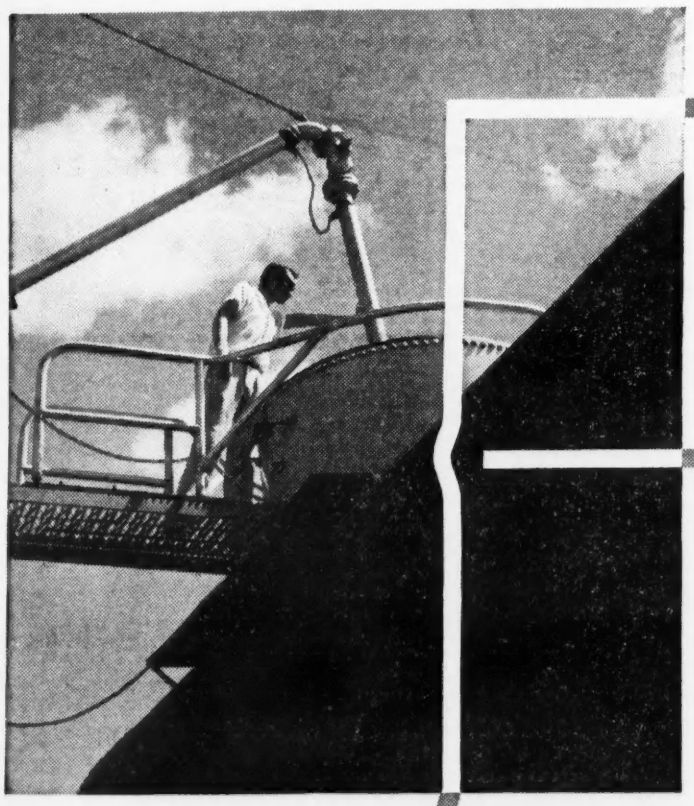
Ammonia anhyd. fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.80.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks works, frt equald ton.82.50 - —
aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.83.00 - —
tanks works, anhyd basis ton 88.00 —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works frt equald 100 lbs 8.25 —
c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.65 - 11.15
white gran (see Ammonium chloride tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate USP dms. kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate gran. dms. c.l., works. ton 319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 400.00 - —
Bicarbonate dom., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs 6.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.00 - —
imp dms l.c.l. lb .07¼- .08½
Bichromate dms. works lb. .42 .43
Bifluoride dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .43 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 .55
Nitrate dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
July discount ton. 5.00 - 6.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imp Canadian 33.5% N., eastern bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton, base price ton.64.00 - —
July discount ton. 6.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.76 - —
Oxalate fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 276.50 - —
Ammonium pentavorate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - 47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
syn., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. works ton.32.00 - 42.00
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln. dms. c.l. works lb. .06½- —
d Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms. lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 15½- —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼- —
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms, c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom. bls lb. .60 70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20½- —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .27 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .65½- .70½
USP, powd., dms lb. 70½- .71½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 5 oz. lots, bots oz.35.60 - —
Areca nuts, powd. bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. No prices.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls, ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07⅛
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 .63
Asbestine (see Talc, Ironous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.1,400.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.750.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.480.00 - —
3R, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.35 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.115.50 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton28.35 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.45 - 2.65

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —

At your call...



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2-ethylisohexyl alcohol
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proprietary ethyl alcohol
95% and anhydrous

n-butyl acetate
isobutyl acetate
ethyl acetate
isobutyl alcohol
isopropyl acetate
acetone

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solvents

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.

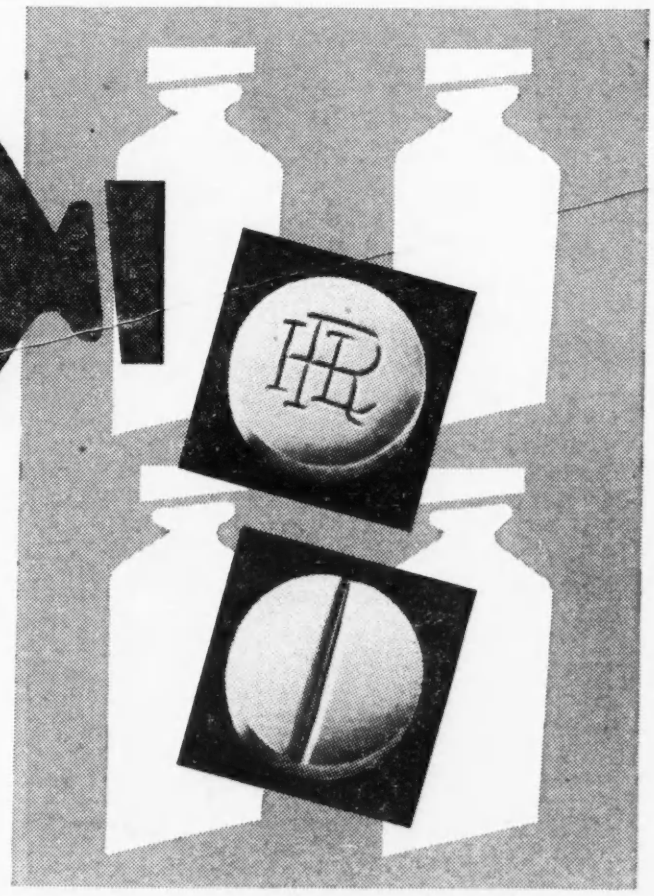
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
susidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

Most Eastman solvents are stored in bulk in the major industrial centers of the United States. Write for information or call your Eastman representative.

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; Houston; St. Louis. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines	ton	25.00	—
95-75%, bgs., mines	ton	25.00	—
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton	45.00	—
ex-whse, N. Y.	ton	65.85	—
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton	6.75	10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.35	.37
root, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton	14.00	—
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton	84.00	—
1 ton lots, ex whse	ton	87.00	—
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton	82.35	—
1 ton lots, ex whse	ton	85.35	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	74	1.05
tech., cbys., t.l., dms	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Benzene (See Benzol).			
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)			
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.0075	.008
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb.		.009	.0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb.		.0075	—
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb.		.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.03	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05	—
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld, 100% basis	lb.	1.05	—
Benzocaine, dms.	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.36	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.36	—
Chicago district	gal.	.36	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.36	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.36	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.36	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.36	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.36	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.36	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.36	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.36	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.36	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
smaller lots, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.93	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns. dms	lb.	.62	1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	.62	1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tank, trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.			
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.60	3.90
Dimethylamine, 55-gal. dms., lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
Formate, cns.	lb.	1.30	2.10
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb	8.60	9.10
Propionate, bots.	lb	1.35	1.65
Salicylate, bots	lb.	1.50	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots	lb.	1.68	1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns	lb.	35.00	36.25
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	35.00	36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)			
Biotin cryst., bots	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11	—
Hydroxide, dms.	lb	4.65	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb	2.25	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	2.10	2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms	lb.	4.47	5.05
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	4.37	4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms.	lb.	5.22	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.	lb.	3.20	—
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	3.15	—
Subiodide, fib. dms	lb.	5.37	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb.	2.65	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.29¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	30¾	—
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra	lb.	.17	—
cs., l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.22½	.26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).			
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	.23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.			
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.72	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.78	—
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.19	—
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.074	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1225	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.10	—
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.0750	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0700	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.122	.125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0550	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.0950	—
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.043	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.083	—
Charcoal (see C).			
Dyes (see Dyes).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.45
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	.0675
Blackberry root bark, bls.	lb.	.45	—
Black haw root bark, bls.	lb.	.63	.65
tree bark, bls.	lb.	.40	.45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works	ton	190.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	200.00	—
direct process, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	110.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	120.00	—
N. Y. whse	ton	155.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs	unit-ton	5.00	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton.		5.25	—
soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.13	.15
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	.19½
Bloodroot, bls	lb	.48	.50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	2.10	—
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis	lb.	1.20	—
Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.51	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52	—
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis.	lb.	4.90	—
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).			
Dyes (see Dyes).			
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).			
Methyl, violet toner molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.75	—
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.00	4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.51	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52	—
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.85	—
Blue, phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.45	—
resinated, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.00	—
water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.54	—
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis	lb.	.56	—
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.51	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52	—
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.51	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52	—
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30½	.35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19	—
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis	lb.	.22½	.33
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls	lb.	4.10	—
tungstated, PTMA, bbls	lb.	5.35	—
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.			
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).			
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).			
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. Los Angeles	ton	55.00	—
	ton	82.00	—
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic). precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.)			
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	80.50	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chicago	ton	130.25	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	71.50	—
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	69.25	—
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton	119.00	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton	124.00	—
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	43.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi	ton	93.00	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton	98.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	36.75	—
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	57.75	—
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi	ton	107.50	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton	112.50	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	51.50	—
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	48.25	—
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton	98.00	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton	103.00	—

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.



Hoffmann-LaRoche Inc., in their Syngtrogel*, Gantrisin*, and Gantricillin* tablets use small amounts of Metasap Stearates to keep the tablets firm, avoid chipping. It's easy to see, therefore, why we exert every effort to keep Metasap Stearates "the cleanest stearates made".

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*Reg. T. M. Hoffmann-LaRoche Inc.

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PAINT *makers solve pigment suspension problems with Metasap Stearates, producing flat paint and sanding sealers that have excellent sanding qualities.*

LACQUER AND VARNISH *makers use Metasap Stearates to assure efficient flatting, and to obtain better finishes.*

PLASTICS *molders use Metasap Calcium, Zinc, and Barium Stearates to improve internal lubrication, which assures superior preforms, better finished products, and longer mold life.*

RUBBER *processors use Metasap Zinc and Magnesium Stearates to lubricate molds and prevent uncured stock from sticking.*

LUBRICANTS—*Grease makers use Metasap Stearates because these outstanding soaps afford a wide range of quality bases that help producers to meet any grease specifications.*

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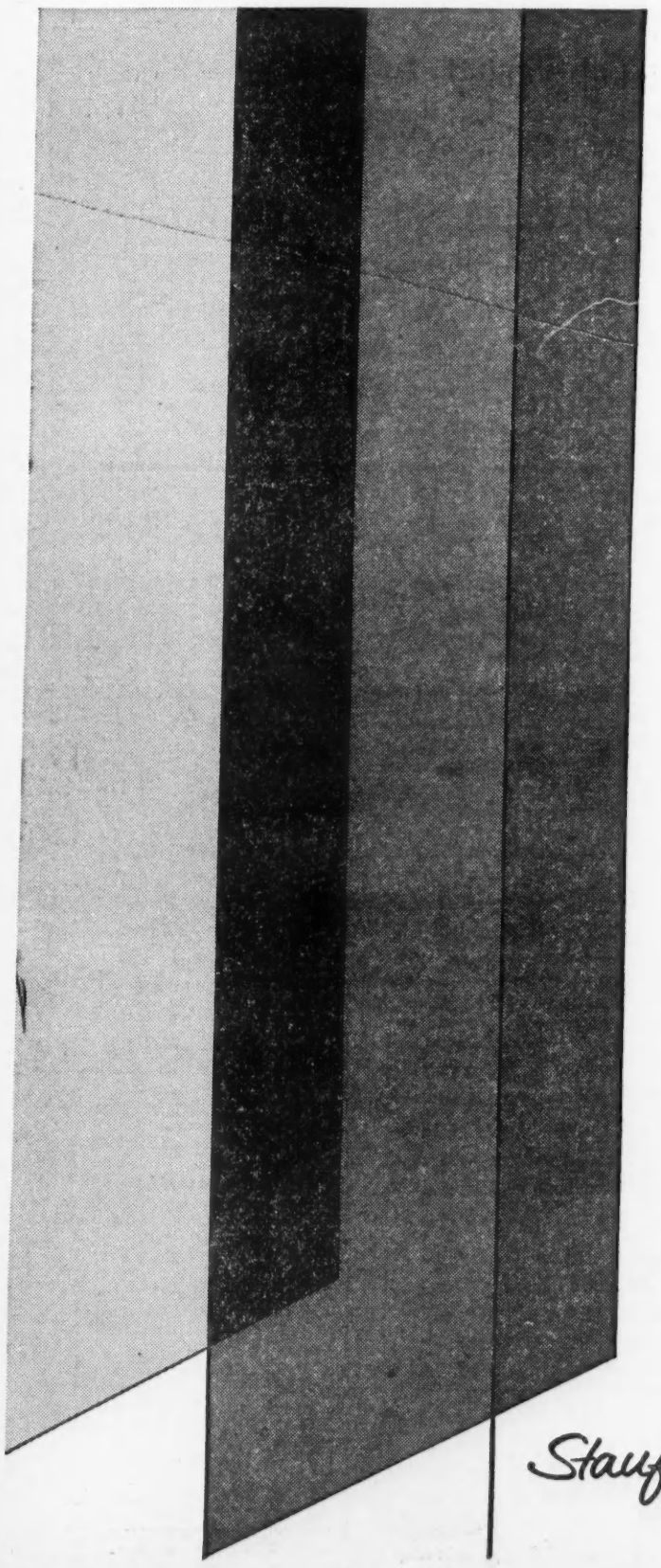
HARRISON, NEW JERSEY • Chicago, Ill. • Boston, Mass.
Cedartown, Ga. • Richmond, Calif. • London, Canada
the cleanest stearates made

A NOPCO Subsidiary

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
l.t.l. works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif, cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Brown iron oxide, pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .17¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .16¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .16½
Brown, umber, burnt, American, c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼ - .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾ - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½ - —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate dms., c.l., frt. equald. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-). lb. .25 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Caffeine, syn., cryst. anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP. dms lb. .34 - —
Calcium chloride, liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton.12.35 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
p-Aminosalicylate, fib. dbs., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .92 - —
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs. works ton.32.00 -36.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.29.00 —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.ton.12.35 -
pellets bgs., c.l., works ton.35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 —
Chromate, bgs., frt., equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Hydride dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb., cs., dlvd. E of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.28.65 -32.50
frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 —
Lactate NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., 5 dm., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½%P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 -83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.89.55 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.55 - —
nat. USP powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .14½ .15
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon).
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - .09
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼ - .14½
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75



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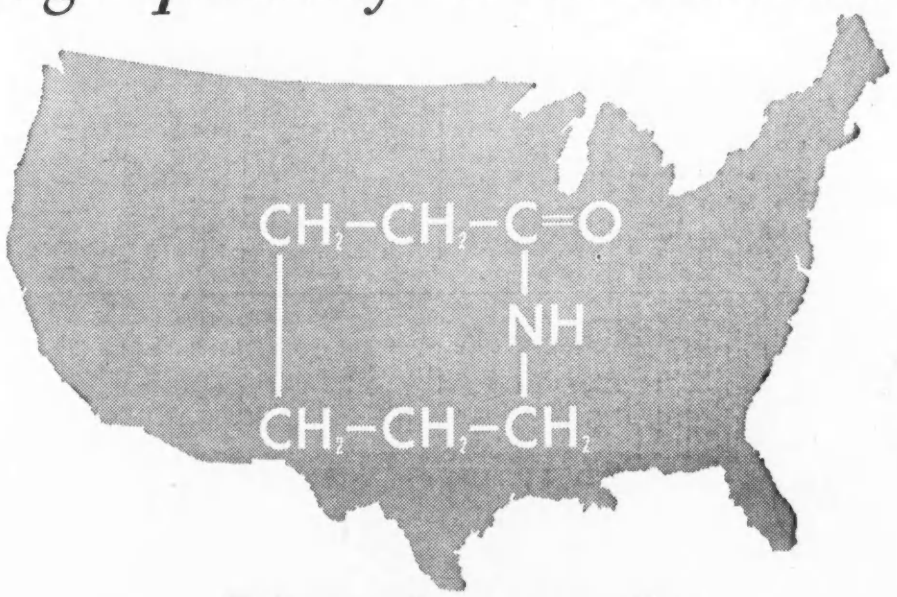

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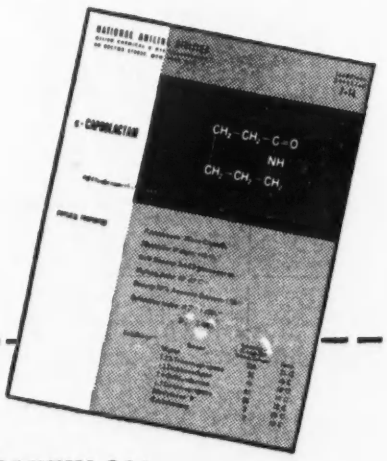

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Cardamom Seed—CMC

Cardamom seed, bleached, "A"	lb.	3.20	—
"B"	lb.	3.10	—
decorticated, Ceylon, cs	lb.	1.95	—
Guatemalan, cs.	lb.	2.90	—
green, Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.10	2.15
Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	2.15	2.20
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb	14.40	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb	14.50	15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd	gram.	.295	—
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb, dms., works	million units.	.12	—
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram. dms., dlvd.	million units.	.21	—
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns	gram.	.35	—
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram. cns.	gram.	.084	—
Carvol, bots	lb.	4.50	8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.30	Nom.
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point	lb.	.32	Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point	lb.	.38	—
imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid	lb.	.21	.21½
New Zealand, duty paid	lb.	.25	.26
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.22	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23	—
dm. lots, same basis	lb	.25	—
Cassia, Batavia, "A", bls	lb.	.19½	.20
"B"	lb.	.19	.20
"C"	lb.	.17½	.18
Corinje "A"	lb.	.20	—
"B"	lb.	.19½	—
"C"	lb.	.18¾	.19
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil	ton.	165.00	Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	40.00
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	5.00	30.00
syn., cns	lb.	9.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works	lb.	2.17½	—
resub., dms., works	lb.	4.29½	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls	lb.	.75	—
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.42	.44
Indian, bgs	lb.	.18	.18½
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E	lb.	.35	.46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E.	lb.	.545	.555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.595	.605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E	lb.	.585	.595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E.	lb.	.545	.555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd	lb.	.33	—
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.44	—
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.74	—
Oxalate, NF, bgs., works	lb.	1.00	—
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	1.85	1.98
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.03	2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs	lb.	.78	—
Roman, cs	lb.	1.50	—
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	.32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.20½	.32½
smaller lots works	lb.	.27	.50
Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b.			
Bone (see Black, bone).			
plant	ton.	55.00	—
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant.	ton.	75.00	80.00
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	81.00	85.00
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	57.00	—
l.c.l., works, South	ton.	57.00	67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	53.50	—
l.c.l., works, South	ton.	56.50	71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton.	38.00	—
t.l., works, South	ton.	41.00	—
Chestnut extract, Italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty	lb.	.09½	—
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty	lb.	.10½	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works	lb.	.21	—
Choral, hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000 lb. lots	lb.	1.00	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.24	—
500-lb. tots	lb	1.03	—
100-lb. lots or less	lb	1.05	—
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld	lb.	.66	—
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69	—
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.70	—
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.56	—
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l. Metropolitan area	lb.	.11¾	.13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.05	—
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.92	—
3 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	4.12	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	5.12	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	7.12	—
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.45	—
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld	lb.	.75	—
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.73	—
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.67	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.63	—
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.77	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.05	—
l.t.l., works	lb.	1.20	—
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.95	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
USP, dms	lb.	.30	—
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.81	—
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.86	—
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E	lb.	.80	—
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works	lb.	4.25	—
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works	lb.	4.23	—
dms., pails, works	lb.	3.75	—
8%, pails, dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.80
14%, dms., works	lb	8.90	—
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works. 100% basis	lb.	42.00	—
75%, dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	45.00	—
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	45.00	—
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis.	lb.	58.00	—
75% tins, 100% basis	lb.	58.00	—
90% tins, 100% basis	lb.	58.00	—
Chloropicrin, coml., bots	lb.	1.50	—
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.95	—
100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.22	—
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25	1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted.	lb.	1.25	1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25	1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09¼	—
cbys., works	lb.	.11¼	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.51	.52
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).			
Trioxide, NF, bots	lb.	.82	.89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).			
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.65	—
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.35	—
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.52	.57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.27½	.30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.70	4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb.	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00	1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.88	—
"000," bgs., afloat	lb.	1.00	Nom.
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	5.45	5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	3.10	—
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	4.85	5.15
Civet, artif, bots	lb.	13.75	15.00
nat., bots	oz.	7.50	15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	19.50	—
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn	ton.	10.00	—
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	20.50	—
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port	long-ton.	42.00	45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port	long-ton.	27.00	30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	10.00	—
l.c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	15.50	—
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	13.50	14.50
l.c.l.	ton.	35.00	36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., exdock, Phila., Portland, Me.	gross ton.	20.00	35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	net ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	net ton.	60.00	65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs	lb.	.39	—
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.48	—
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.39½	.41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½	.43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.39½	.41
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis.	lb.	.41½	.43
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).			
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.57	—

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Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.62 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms. lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthanate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
dlvd lb. .79 - —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.32 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .48 Nom.
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP bots., cns. oz. 33.50 - 40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 .50
Copaiba balsam, cns. dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, 55% bgs., c.l., works. lb. .4075- —
l.c.l., works lb. .4225- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .50¾- .51¼
cryst., bbls., works lb. .34¾- .35¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .77½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .78½- —
smaller lots lb. .80½- —
Gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .46 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .58 - —
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .69½- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .67½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- .65½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works. lb. .2360- —
cryst., 99% bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 17.20 - 19.70
Monohydrated, 35%, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 35.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 37.35 - —
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 155.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 150.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.16 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR bulk gram 3.50 3.55
bgs., Memphis ton. 55.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton. 54.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton. 54.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, expeller, 41% bgs., Memphis ton. 55.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton. 54.00 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.25
Coaltar, crude tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln 80% tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - .35
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl. lb. .0561 - —
l.c.l., incl lb. .0634- —
N. Y. whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.50

Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .31½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works. unit-ton 2.75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l. works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l. works ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech. dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —

Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

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2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —

DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .29
l-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb .43 —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works ton. 50.00 - —
17%P paper bgs. c.l., t.l. works ton. 58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works ton. 64.10 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices.
Degras, neutral, bbls lb. .10 - .18
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 - 25.00
dl, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 9.18 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 - —
canary, light paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.92 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.07 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.02 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.76 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.91 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½- .11

PROTECTION is our business, too

Just as today's tireless doctors, nurses and medical researchers work to protect you and your family from sickness and disease—J&L Steel Containers protect your products by providing dependable packaging that assures safety in transportation and storage. Precise fabrication provides accuracy in all fittings and closures.

J&L drums and pails are chemically cleaned and dried by the JaLizing process. This assures a clean and dry, rust-inhibiting surface and increases the adherence and durability of decoration and interior lining.

Special protective interior linings are available to provide the best possible packaging for your products.

Jal-Coat, J&L's lithographing process, applies your trademark and sales message to the finished container . . . *no side seam touch-up is ever required.*

Plants located at Atlanta, Ga.; Bayonne, N. J.; Cleveland, Ohio; Kansas City, Kansas; Lancaster, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Port Arthur, Texas; and Toledo, Ohio.

J&L's Utility Pail stacks and ships without carton. Head design assures continuous pouring. A variety of openings are available.

J&L STEEL

Jones & Laughlin
STEEL CORPORATION-PITTSBURGH

CONTAINER DIVISION
405 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Dextrose, USP, dms	lb.	.17¾-	—
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	4.50	5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½-	—
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms	lb.	2.00	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.89¾-	.90
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90¼-	.91
tanks, same basis	lb.	.88 -	—
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55 -	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.66½-	.67
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.64 -	.64½
Tartrate, dms, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.64 -	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.20 -	—
t.t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.24 -	—
Tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.91 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.95 -	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.31 -	.32
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32 -	.33
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29½-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61 -	—
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83 -	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.33½-	—
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32 -	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03 -	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	49½-	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.58¼-	.59
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.59¼-	.60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.34 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31½-	—
Dieldrin dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.80 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.85 -	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45 -	—
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.69½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.70½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.67 -	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.42 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43 -	.45
tanks same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27 -	—
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17 -	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48½-	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50 -	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.31 -	—
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48¼-	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20 -	—
acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.25¼-	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	-147.50
1 kilo lot	kilo.	110.00	-152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram	5.00	- 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.35	- .36
Stearate dms., ton lots	lb.	.25	- —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½-	.65
tanks, works	lb.	.62	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works.	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.07	- .074⅝
Sulfate, bulk	gram.	.07	- .074⅝
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.75	- —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55	- —
tech., dms	lb.	1.09	- —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14 -	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.08 -	—
Di-iso-octyl pnthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30½-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.61 -	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48 -	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.10 -	.10⅛
nat., bgs.	lb.	.09 -	—
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	5.25 -	5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40 -	—
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.235 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.20 -	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½-	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	.66 -	—
Hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	1.70	- 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27½-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.275 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.285 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.25 -	—
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.16 -	—
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42 -	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33 -	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.39 -	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33 -	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works.	lb.	.34 -	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.32 -	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.68 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.71 -	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb.	.22 -	—
89°C., dms	lb.	.24 -	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystalizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.15 -	—
crystalizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.20 -	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.37 -	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.11 -	—
refd., 63°C., dms	lb.	.23 -	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40 -	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.60½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61½-	.62½
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.58 -	.58½
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.60 -	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.61 -	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.35 -	—
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.47 -	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.52 -	—
ex-whse.	gal.	.62 -	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South.	gal.	.59 -	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.67 -	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.45 -	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.54 -	.61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾-	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.31 -	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33 -	—
fused, tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.29 -	—
tech., fused, tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.28 -	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.50 -	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.51 -	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms.	lb.	5.00	- 5.60

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TRIMETHYLAMINE

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Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.15.65 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb.21.30 -35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb.14.35 -14.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb.19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
No. 17 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb.23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb.15.50 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 33 lb.24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.13.95 -13.50
No. 11 lb.13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.09 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .89 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.00 - —
40 Orange II extra, conc lb. 1.29 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.31 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .88 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .67 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .80 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.18 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.25 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.11 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc. lb. 1.02 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. .91 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.45 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.13 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .94 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.10 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .92 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.08 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.16 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 1.62 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.44 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.86 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.43 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.80 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.16 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.20 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .79 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.30 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.23 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.19 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.43 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.65 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .87 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. 1.07 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.11 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 1.97 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.95 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.24 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.31 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.07 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc lb. 4.03 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.68 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN Powder lb. 1.91 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.07 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 3.06 - —
749 Red BX lb. .87 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
860 Induline base Z2R lb. 1.07 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.48 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.88 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.85 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 3.20 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.99 - —
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb. 2.56 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.19 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.93 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.10 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1113 Blue BLED, double paste lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.21 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.94 - —
lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 3.94 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste. lb. 2.54 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 1.83 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.76 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 3.07 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.10 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.44 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 2.24 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb.

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet ZBL lb. 1.44 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 4.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb. 3.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red Z-1700 lb. 1.49 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb. 6.33 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black ZRB lb. 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit red ZB, conc lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.05 - 1.07
tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.42.50 -44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn, USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —

Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo.150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz.84.00 - —
Sulfate, bots oz.84.00 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —

Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
l.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - .44
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - .46
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns lb. 1.11 - —
¼-lb cns lb. 1.21 - —
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —

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tricresyl phosphate

dioctyl phthalate

dibutyl phthalate

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Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald lb. .51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.11.85 • —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .50½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .47 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 • —
c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 • —
tanks, frt alld lb. .50 • —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 • —
l.t.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.

Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 • —
Monomethyl ether, dms, c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 • —
monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .34 • —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 • —

Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.20 - 6.75
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.65 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.15.50 • —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .11½- —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 • —
djns. lb. .17 • —
Cacaodylate, NF, bots. lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 • —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 • —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.45 • —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .85 - .87

Ferric oxides (see iron oxides under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow).
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .68
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton.34.75 -40.75
lb. .37 • —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 • —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.34.50 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 • —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal.32.00 • —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.00 • —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.128.00 • —
Scrap, same basis ton.124.00 • —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .0745- .075
tanks, dlvd. lb. .042 • —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0735- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .045 • —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0395- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .042 • —
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 • —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 • —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 • —
dlvd. W lb. .13 • —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 • —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 • —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .48 • —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .59 • —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .65 • —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .68 • —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .76 • —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 • .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 • .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 • .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 • .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 4.80
standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.20 • —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 6.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .33 • .34
Cochin, bgs. lb. .31 • .32
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .60 Nom.
No. 3, bgs lb. .64½- .65
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .29 • —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 • —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 • —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 • —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 • —
green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14 • —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 • —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16 • —
180 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 • —
200 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 • —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 • —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 • —
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 • —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 • —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 • —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 • —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 • —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 • —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 • —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks lb. .19 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .17 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29¾- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 • —
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 • —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • —

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Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).			
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¼	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	2.25	2.50
powd., bxs	lb.	2.75	3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	.09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	.24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
No. 2 90-95% bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Grease, white, choice, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07	—
yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.06⅞	—
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.10	—
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works.	lb.	6.40	—
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.40	—
16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	—
31-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41	—
45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	—
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	—

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	—
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	4.60	—
Paris (see Paris green).			
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works.	lb.	3.95	—
resinated, bbls	lb.	3.50	—
water dispersable, bbls	lb.	1.71	—
Pigment B, kegs	lb.	1.35	—
paste, kegs	lb.	.38	—
Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.38	.40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb	2.10	2.15
liq., cbys., dms	lb.	2.30	2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms	lb.	3.40	3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).			
Arabic amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.22	.23
powd., USP, bbls	lb.	.27	.28
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.38	.42
Camphor (see C).			
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.57	—
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.23	—
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.19	.21
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.16½	.18
Manila C, bgs		.40	.42
CBB, bgs	lb.	.37	Nom.
DBB, bgs	lb.	.29	.31
DK, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	.14	Nom.
MA, soft, bgs	lb.	.21	.23
WS, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.24	.26
bgs	lb.	.24	.26
nubs, bgs	lb.	.33	.35
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
sorts, bgs	lb.	.22	—
Pontianak, chips, bgs	lb.	.28	—
nubs, bgs	lb.	.39	.40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs.	lb.	No Stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	.16½	.17½
E, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.14	.15½
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.08	.09
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.14	.16
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.12½	.14
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.11	.13
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.14½	.15½
nubs, bgs	lb.	.18	.19
Siam, cs	lb.	.39	—
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.46	.48
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.31	.34
No. 3, bbls	lb.	No stocks.	
dust., bgs.	lb.	.16½	.17
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.14½	.16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.50	—
tech. grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.55	—
	lb.	.55	—
No. 2, powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	—
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.40	—
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.38	.41
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.55	—
Opium (see Opium).			
Olibanum siftings, cs	lb.	.15	.20
tears, cs.	lb	.22	.30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).			
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).			
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs.	lb.	3.50	4.25
No. 2, cs	lb.	3.00	3.50
No. 3, cs	lb.	2.50	3.00
powd., USP, bbls	lb.	2.25	2.30
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C	ton.	20.30	—
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs.,			
same basis	ton.	20.00	—
works, N. Y. C	ton.	17.00	—
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs.,			
ex dock, N. Y. C.	ton.	55.00	—
ex warehouse	ton.	60.00	62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.24	.28
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms	lb.	3.30	3.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls.	lb.	.70	.75
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	—
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.14⅝	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.14⅛	—
Hesperidin, purified, 25 lb. lots, f.o.b. works	lb.	8.95	—
Methylchalcone, bots., works, 50-lb. lots	lb.	22.50	—
5-lb. lots	lb.	23.00	—
1-lb. lots	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	1.98	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.222	—
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.232	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.242	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.239	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.242	—
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.41½	—
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15½	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15½	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks, works	lb	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	7.50
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
α-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	.71	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	44.50	—
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots.	kilo.	400.00	—
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works	kilo.	80.00	85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works	kilo	90.00	95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	8.50	—
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	5.65	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	6.25	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.16	.19
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	29.50	31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La	lb.	3.00	3.30
85% ret. dms., same basis	lb.	1.35	1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La	lb.	1.60	1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms	gram.	4.50	—
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms	gram.	4.50	—
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	.32½
dlvd. W	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾	.05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1800	—
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms	lb.	.98	1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.82½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.84½	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	7.65	7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	13.50	—
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.	6.00	7.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	7.00	7.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls.,			
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.52	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.35	—
	lb.	.27	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars	lb.	.75	2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	17.00	21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb.	5.00	—
dms., dlvd	lb.	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.42	—
resub., USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.30	2.32
odochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms.	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb.	5.30	5.60
b-Ionone cs	lb.	6.00	7.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	7.50	8.00
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	8.50	9.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.28	.34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Iron oxides (see under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow).			
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.25	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.62	.93
Formate, dms	lb.	.80	—
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.15	1.45

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Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo. 24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex., refy gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814

Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .55 - .65
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

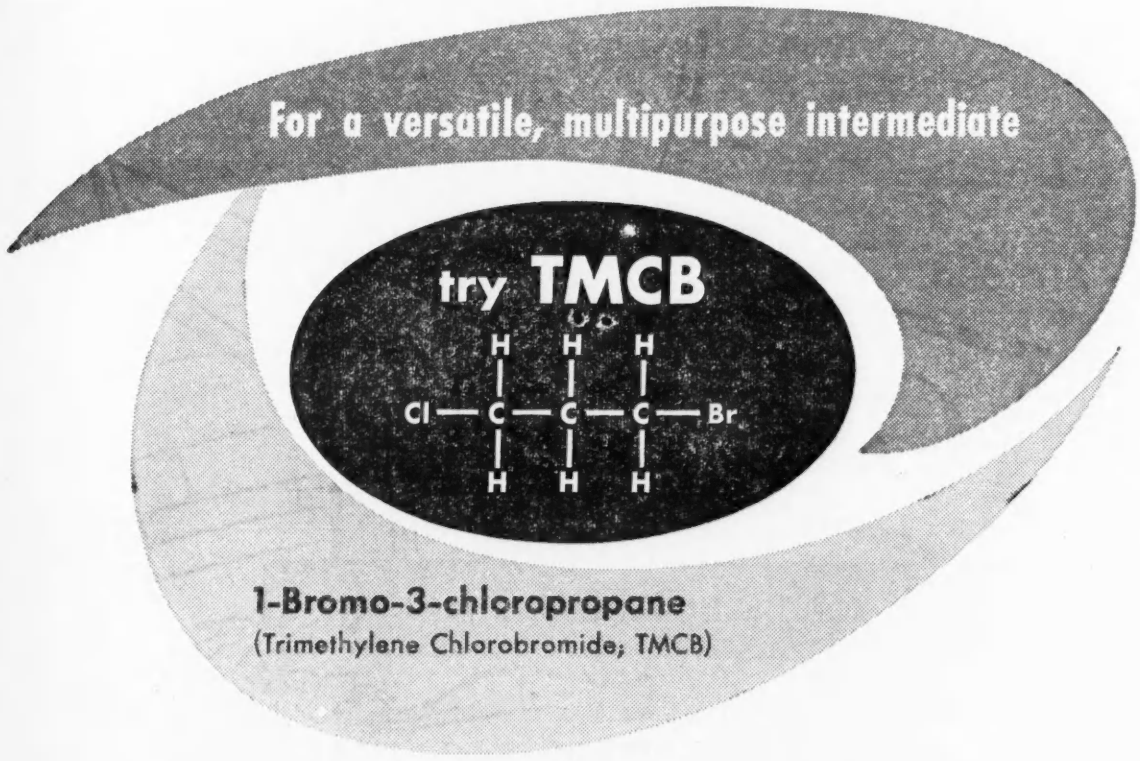
Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½ - .17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .15 - .15½
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .15¾ - .16½
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾ - .17
Edible lactose in bgs. ½-lc. lower.
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21½ - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¼ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾ - —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .26 - .28
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1060 Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. .12 - —
Portuguese, bls lb. .11 - —
Turkish, bls lb. .26 - .26½
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .11 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l. works lb. .65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
ord., bls lb. .25 - .40
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .23½ - —
gran., bbls lb. .24½ - —
powd., bbls lb. .24½ - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .32½ - .33½
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .16 - —
St. Louis lb. .1580 - —
Lead, metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾ - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾ - —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾ - —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2075 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .23¾ - —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾ - .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾ - .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .202 - —
96% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1935 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2035 - —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate)
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate Lead white basic sulfate).
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms lb. .18½ - —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼ - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - .16½
Lemon bioflavinoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton 18.71 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis ton 20.21 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.10 - 5.00
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.10
96-98%, dms lb 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.09
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 61.50 - —
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis ton. 63.50 -54.00
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.45 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½ - —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .82 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½ - —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½ - —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½ - —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½ - —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works lb. 10.50 -12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .80 - .80½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .81 - .81½
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
ton lots, works lb. .48½ - —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½ - —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - —
Titanate dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼ - .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18½ - —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.20 - 2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo. 140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls lb. 2.40 - 2.80
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼ - .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
extra light, bgs., works lb. .29¼ - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash. ton. 40.00 - —



1-Bromo-3-chloropropane
(Trimethylene Chlorobromide; TMCB)

TRIMETHYLENE CHLOROBROMIDE IS UNMATCHED as a versatile and reactive intermediate for the formation of long-chain aliphatic hydrocarbon derivatives, and it offers many possibilities for substitution reactions. It can be cyclized and is thus effectively employed in the manufacture of anaesthetic grade cyclopropane.

The 3-carbon chain is readily extended by replacement of the bromine atom in reactions with cyanides, Grignard re-agents, various amines, metal alkylates and similar groups. This results in chloropropyl compounds such as:

Chloropropyl cyanide
Chloropropyl quaternary ammonium bromide
Chloropropyl dialkyl amines

The chlorine atom can be left intact for further reactions by which symmetrical or unsymmetrical substituted propanes are formed.

TMCB is clear, colorless liquid — pure and highly stable. The boiling range is 2°C. maximum.

Michigan Chemical Corporation is your dependable source of supply for this and other intermediates. TMCB is available promptly in small quantities for experiment purposes, in 700-pound nonreturnable drums, and in 50,000 pound tank-car lots.

For further information, samples or prices, write or phone us.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
519 Bankson Street
SAINT LOUIS, MICHIGAN

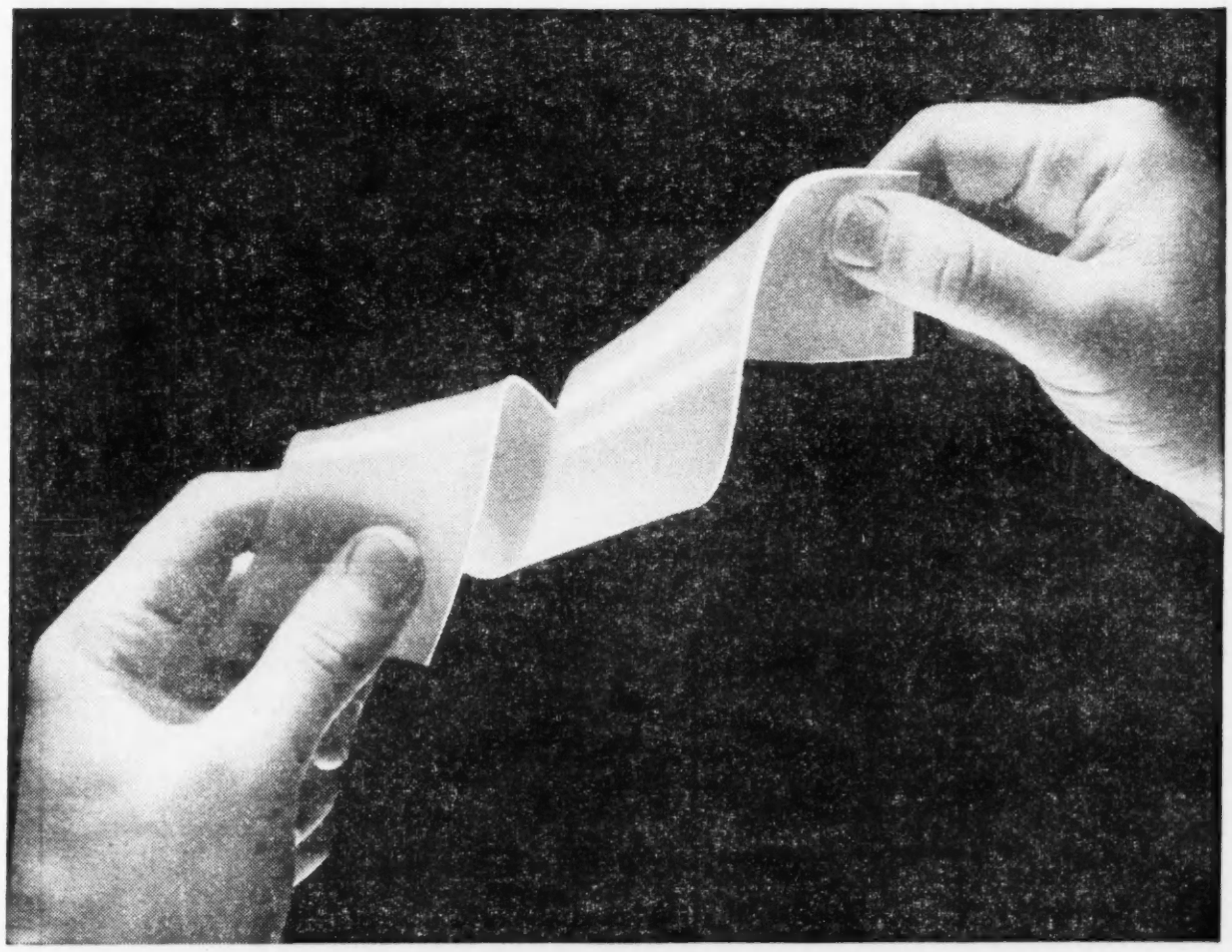
C-56-1
*Trademark

Magnesium bromide, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12 - .15
truckloads, frt. equald..lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .14 - .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works..lb. .34½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .33¾- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots..lb. .56 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works....lb. .29 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls...lb. .73 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works.....lb. .10½- .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malathion, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms.....lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works..ton.102.00 - —
paper bgs., works....ton.98.50 - —
dms., works.....ton.106.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mp, dms..lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms., lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms..lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E....ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E....ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.68.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works..lb. .60 - —
dms. to ton lots, works....lb. .62 - —
single dm., works.....lb. .65 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., carlots, works..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs..lb. 6.30 - 6.40
syn., USP, racemic, cns.....lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran., or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms....lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF.....lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask.. net-flask.256.00 -258.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb 1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area..gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd.....gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more..lb. 3.30 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld..lb. .61 - .64

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1...lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..gal. .63½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .69½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....gal. .48½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd..lb. .39 - —
l.t.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms.....lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E..lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis..lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs...lb. .89 - 1.00

Methyl cellulose, standard vis., (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis..lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .75 - .83
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15¾- —
single unit, same basis....lb. .12 - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd.lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb. .67 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Formate, refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots.....lb.33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —

Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis... lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .29 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns...lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots.....lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., cs., works lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .45 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.40
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.55
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).



For Permanently Plasticized Copolymers . . . Rohm & Haas Acrylate Monomers

When you copolymerize Rohm & Haas acrylate monomers with vinyl chloride, vinyl acetate, vinylidene chloride, acrylonitrile, or styrene you get permanent plasticization. The primary chemical bonds which are formed mean that the acrylates cannot be extracted by even the strongest solvents and cannot migrate or volatilize.

As a result, films and coatings remain flexible longer and withstand attack by heat and ultraviolet light.

Acrylate copolymers generally require lower processing temperatures, too, forming films readily because of increased flow. Often, copolymerization with acrylate monomers may be the only plasticization necessary. External plasticizers can still be added if desired. Write for your detailed booklet.

ROHM & HAAS ACRYLATE MONOMERS

Methyl acrylate	Ethyl methacrylate
Ethyl acrylate	Hexyl methacrylate
Butyl acrylate	Decyl-octyl methacrylate
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate	Lauryl methacrylate
Methyl methacrylate	Stearyl methacrylate
Butyl methacrylate	Glacial methacrylic acid

Chemicals for Industry

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 • —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 • —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 • —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 • —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 • —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .15 • .15½
New York gal. .16 • .17
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 • —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.10 • —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.31 • —

Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 • —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½'- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 • —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 • —

Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .55¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 • —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 • —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 • —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 • —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 • —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 • —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 • —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 • —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 • —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .09 • —
Yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 64.00 -65.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 63.00 -64.00
bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 • .10¼

N

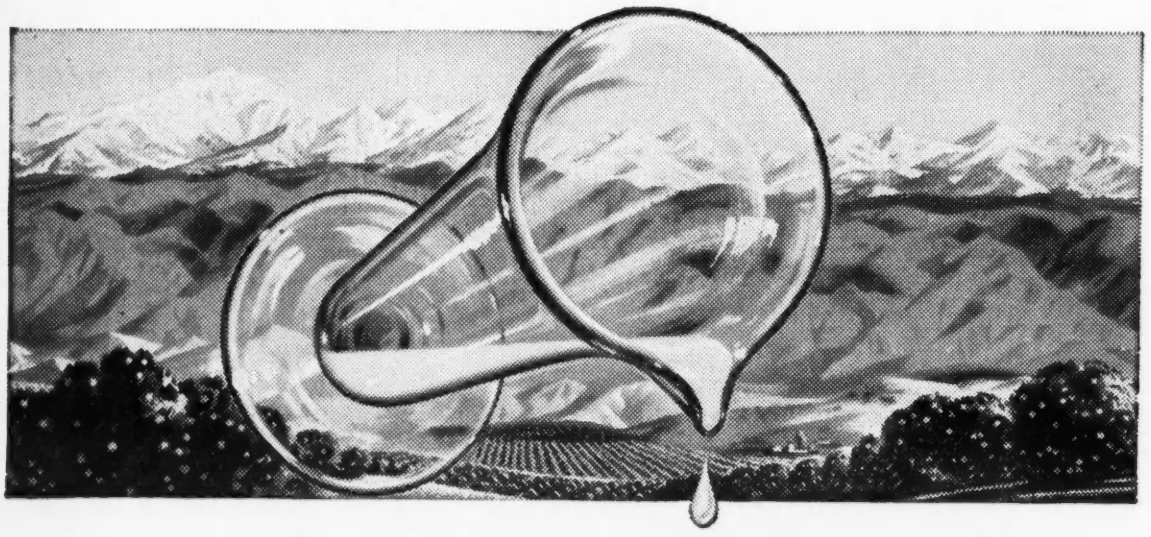
Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, large lots lb. .07 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 • —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 • —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 • —
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 • —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 • —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 • —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 • —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 • —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity gram. .50 • —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 - .80½
Carbonate bbls., dlvd lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green, bbls lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 • —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 • —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .11 • .11½
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 • —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 • —
paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 • —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 • —
l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 • —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 • —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 • —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 • .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 • .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 • .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 • .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 • .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 • —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, c.l., frt. equald. unit-ton. 1.20 • —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 • 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 • —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 • —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .51 • —
l.c.l., lb. 53 • —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 • —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 • —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 • —
Nitrous ether, cone., bots. 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 • 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 • —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 • .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .95 • 1.00
West Indian, bgs lb. .95 • 1.00
Nux vomica, bis lb. .10 • .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 • .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 • —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.00 • 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 • 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 • 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. 1.25 • —



Are you getting full, unadulterated flavor in your lemon oil?

What sets your product above your competitor's? FLAVOR! However you use Oil of Lemon, the flavor of your finished product is the most important consideration.

When something so important costs so little, doesn't it make good sense to buy the best? And the best Oil of Lemon is Exchange Brand, made only from *California and Arizona* lemons—grown and skillfully processed by the Sunkist Growers, the people who know citrus best.

Be sure you don't get adulterated, watered-down lemon flavor.

Ask your supplier to insist on Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils *combined.*

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N. Y.

Exchange ®

OIL OF LEMON, U.S.P.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Oil, allspice (see Oil, pimento).			
Amyris, dms.	lb.	1.25	—
Angelica root, bots.	lb.	66.00	-100.00
seed, bots.	lb.	56.00	-95 00
Aniline (see A).			
Anise, USP, dms.	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms.	lb.	.48	- .55
Avocado, cns.	lb.	3.25	—
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	2.15	- 2.75
55-60%, cns.	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.,	lb.	1.85	2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	8.50	-11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns.	lb.	1.50	- 1.90
rectified, NF, cns.	lb.	1.75	- —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms.	lb.	3.00	- 3.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	.65	- 70
Cajeput, native, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 3.30
redist., USP, cns.	lb.	2.25	- 3.40
Calamus, bots	lb.	12.00	-20 00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.30	- .45
white, dms	lb.	29	- —
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	8.60	- —
rectified, cns	lb.	10.00	-13.00
Caraway, NF, cns.	lb.	3.35	- 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson).			
Cardamom, NF, bots.	lb.	35.00	- —
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2500-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2600-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.2610-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2710-	—
tanks	lb.	.2410-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2460-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2560-	—
tanks	lb.	.2260-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31¾-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.17¼-	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.18½-	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.24	- —
tanks	lb.	.21	- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l	lb.	—	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.28½-	—
tanks	lb.	—	- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., works.	lb.	.13½-	.14½
75%, dms., works	lb.	.17½-	.18½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms.	lb.	3.50	- 3.90
Cedarwood, cns., dms.	lb.	.65	- 1.00
Celery seed, bots	lb.	12.50	-20 00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	90.00	-180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns.	lb.	3.65	- 4.05
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon, bark, bots.	lb.	25.00	-70.00
leaf, crude, dms.	lb.	1.70	- 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia)	lb.	10.25	-10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms.	lb.	.95	- —
Java, cns.	lb.	1.95	- —
Java-type, cns.	lb.	2.00	- —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	- —
leaf, crude, dms	lb.	1.20	- 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.12	- —
Pac. Coast	lb.	.10¾-	—
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl.,	lb.	.20½-	.21½
deodorized, tax incl., dms.	lb.	.22	- .23
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	lb.	.12	Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms.	gal.	1.45	- 1.55
Copaiba, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots.	lb.	13.00	-15.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y	lb.	.06-	—
refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.19½-	.20
tanks	lb.	.1709-	—
Costus, bots.	oz.	8.00	- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East	lb.	.14¼	Bid
Valley	lb.	.14¼	Bid
Texas	lb.	.14	Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.04¾-	—
refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.19	- —
tanks	lb.	.17	- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	4.10	- 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns.	lb.	5.00	- 5.75
Cypress, bots	lb.	5.30	- —
Degras (see D)			
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms.	lb.	3.60	- 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms.	lb.	3.60	- —
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	5.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms.	lb.	.62	- —
80-90%, dms.	lb.	.72	- —
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns.	lb.	2.80	- —
Fir, canada, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
Fish, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1500-	.1550
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1730-	.1780
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1350-	.1400
tanks	lb.	.1200-	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.08	- .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.10½-	.11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.14	- —
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.15½-	—
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.16	- —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots.	oz.	4.75	- 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	12.75	-15.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	13.50	-15.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	18.50	-19.50
Grapefruit, dms.	lb.	1.70	- 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¼-	.18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms.	lb.	.17¼-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.18¼-	.20¼
prime, burning, dms.	lb.	.18¾-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¾-	.21¼
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.65	- 1.90
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots.	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
twice rectified, bots.	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.38	- .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel leaf, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.	lb.	2.55	- 2.65
Lavender, flower, USP, French			
35-37% ester, cns.	lb.	2.85	- 4.60
38-40% ester, cns.	lb.	9.25	-10.00
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	10.00	-14.00
spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.85	- 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
Messina, cns.	lb.	5.50	- —
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	50.00	-85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	2.20	- —
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns.	lb.	4.65	- —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb.	3.75	- —
West Indian, cs.	lb.	3.75	- —
expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 8.00
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	29.50	-100.00
Oil, linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.1690-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1790-	.1840
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis)	lb.	.1360-	—
New York	lb.	.1490-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1530-	.1540
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	4.75	- —
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).			
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf	lb.	.08	- .08¼
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms.	lb.	.17½-	—
syn., bots.	lb.	1.60	- 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms.	lb.	.30	- .33
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.29	- .32
30° cold test, dms.	lb.	.28	- .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots.	lb.	450.00	- —
Spanish, bots.	lb.	32.50	-75.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	5.75	- —
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	5.75	- —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.	lb.	.50	- .60
Oiticica, liq., dms.	lb.	.16¾-	.17¼
tanks	lb.	.15¼-	—
Oleo, extra, dms.	lb.	.20	- .20½
Olibanum, bots	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots.	lb.	8.00	- 9 00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid	gal.	3.50	- 3.60
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.	lb.	.45	- .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.60	- 1.25
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.45	- .50
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.85	- 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	- 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	65.00	-120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.00	- —
Palm, clarif., dms.	lb.	.1565-	.1665
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	8.25	-10.00
Oil, paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast	rety gal.	.14	—
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	6.50	- 8.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.13¾-	.14
refd., dms.	lb.	.20	- .20½
tanks	lb.	.17¾-	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.	lb.	2.75	3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms.	lb.	5.75	- —
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	5.65	- 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms.	lb.	3.35	- 3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms.	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.10	- 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12¼-	—
ex whse.	lb.	.14¼-	—
steam-dist.,, dms., ex whse, N Y C	lb.	.163	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.23	- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.18	Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16	Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots	oz.	43.00	-57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms	lb.	.60	1.00
tech., cns., dms	lb	50	70
Rue, bots.	lb	2.00	2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast.	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
Oil, sage, clary, bots.	lb.	18.75	-19.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	4.10	- 4.50
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1 20	- 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns.	lb.	13.25	-14.25
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Sassafras, artif., dms.	lb.	.49	- .60
nat., dom., USP, dms	lb.	1.45	- 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocetea cymbarum).			
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	- —
Savory, cns.	lb.	4.25	- —
Sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.38	- .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.35	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.44	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.23	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	27.50	-31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.12⅞-	—
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.07¾-	—
refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1741-	.1790
tanks	lb.	.1541-	—
clarified, dms.	lb.	.1691-	.1741
tanks	lb.	.1491-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.1771-	.1821
tanks	lb.	.1571-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms.	lb.	4.50	- —
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms.	lb.	.1673-	.1723
tankcars	lb.	.1500-	—
nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1575-	.1625
tankcars	lb.	.1400-	—
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10	- 2.75

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Oil, Sweet Birch—Petrolatum

Oil, sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.25	9.50
Southern, cns	lb.	2.50	3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03¾-	.04¼
tanks, works	lb.	.02½-	—
dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.06¼-	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	.07¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	.16
Tangerine, Floridian, dms.	lb.	2.00	2.80
Tansy, dms	lb.	7.50	8.40
Tar acid (see T's).			
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0561-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
whse	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South	gal.	1.05	—
ex whse., N. Y. C	gal.	1.15	—
refined, dms., works, l.c.l., incl.	gal.	.92	—
N. Y. whse., l.c.l.	gal.	1.02	—
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	1.80	2.00
white, cns	lb.	1.95	4.00
tech., white, cns	lb.	.40	1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.26¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27	—
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.24½-	.24¾
domestic mills	lb.	.24½	Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.28	.45

Oil, vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	11.75	11.90
Haitian, cns.	lb.	9.80	11.75
Java, cns	lb.	18.50	20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms	gal.	11.20	—
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	gal.	.55	—
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.56	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.61	—
80 90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.57	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	—
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½-	—
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	—
200-210 vs., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.79	—
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.78½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.84½-	—
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns	lb.	6.35	10.30
Southern cns	lb.	3.20	19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).			
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	5.00	6.85

Oil, ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	17.00	30.00
extra, bots	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No stocks	
Oleostearine, bbls	lb.	.12½-	.13
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	19.45
gran., USP, cns	oz.	21.65	21.90
powd., USP, cns	oz.	21.65	21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.80	—
Deep shade, bbls	lb.	2.00	—
Cadmium-Mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls	lb.	1.78	—
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.33	.33½
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroaniline toner CP	lb.	1.45	—
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.2235-	—
Molybdated, bbls.	lb.	.46	.46½
o-Nitroaniline toner kegs.	lb.	1.15	—
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	.16
sweet, bls.	lb.	.16	.18
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.50	.53
Verona, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.40	.45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)			
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).			
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).			
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).			
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).			
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).			
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots	lb.	3.50	4.00
Ceylon	lb.	3.00	3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Sulfate, cns.	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.26	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.34	—
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.33	—
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).			
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).			
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).			
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).			
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).			
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).			
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).			
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).			
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy	lb.	.0750-	—
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, c.l., refy	lb.	.0905-	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0905-	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0905-	—
132°-134°F, ASTM, c.l., refy	lb.	.0905-	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0905-	—
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.			
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.			
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.1075-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.1275-	.1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
USP, X, fib, dms., c.l.	lb.	.183	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.193	—
smaller lots	lb.	.208	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½-	—
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).			
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).			
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).			
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).			
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).			
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).			
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).			
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).			
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, dms., bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.50	.53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	1.3395-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.51	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).			
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44	.47
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.48
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.20	.21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills	ton.	52.00	Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	1.25	—
Imported, Danish, ex whse	lb.	1.28	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units.		.0475-	.0520
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units.		.0475-	.0520
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units.		.0475-	.0520
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½-	.30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy.	gal.	.13	—
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs	lb.	.31½-	—
red, Gondar, spot, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Japanese, hontaka, bgs.	lb.	.33	.34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop	lb.	No prices.	
Mombasa, bgs., shipt.	lb.	.65	—
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.29½-	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.28	—
white, bgs	lb.	.34	—
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms.	lb.	.70	.75
imp., bls.	lb.	1.10	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.50	1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06	.06⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅛-	.08
tanks, refy.	lb.	.08¼-	.05⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07⅛-	.08⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	.09¾
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05⅜-	.06⅜
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¼-	.06⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	.08¼
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04½-	.05⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.07⅝-	.08¼
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09⅞-	.10⅛
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05⅞-	.07
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.08½-	.08¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¾-	.10⅝
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06⅜-	.06⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾-	.08¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	.09¾
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05¼-	.06⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¼-	.06¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅞-	.08⅛
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04½-	.06⅞

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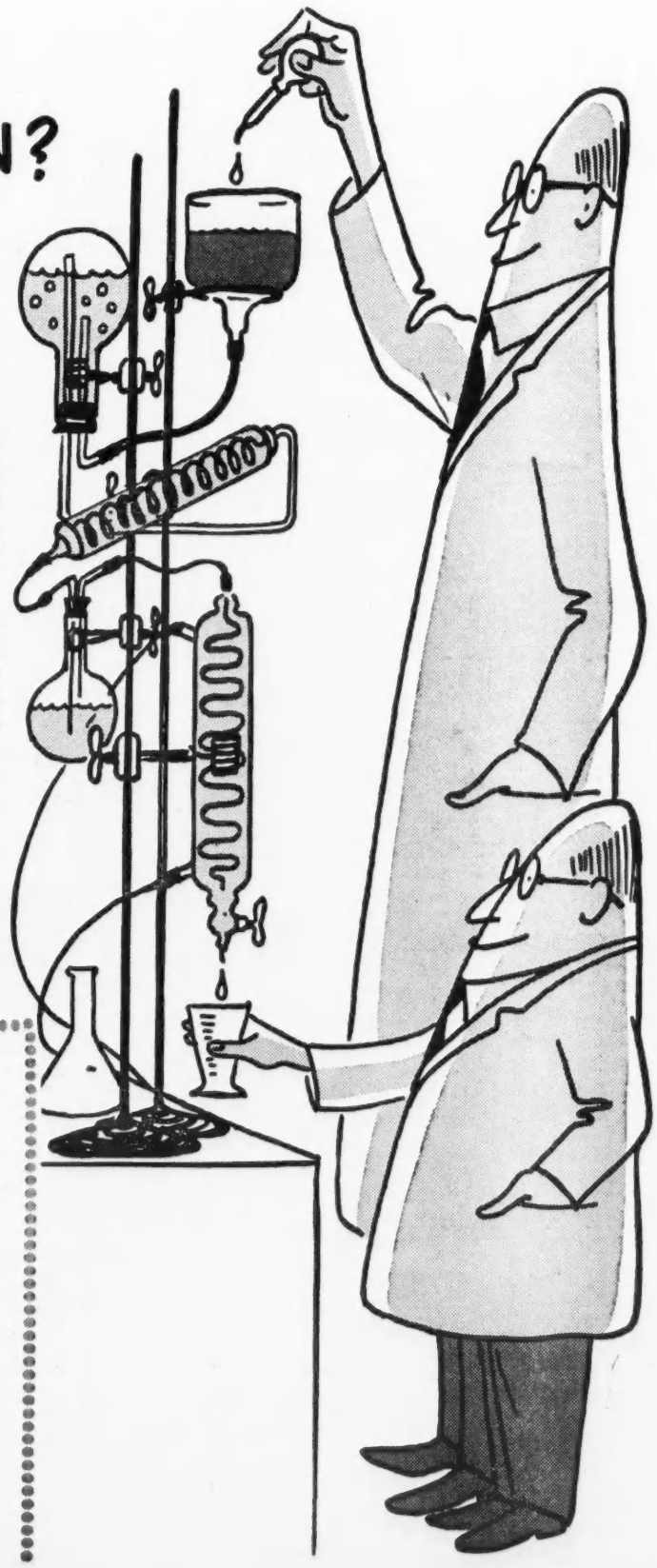

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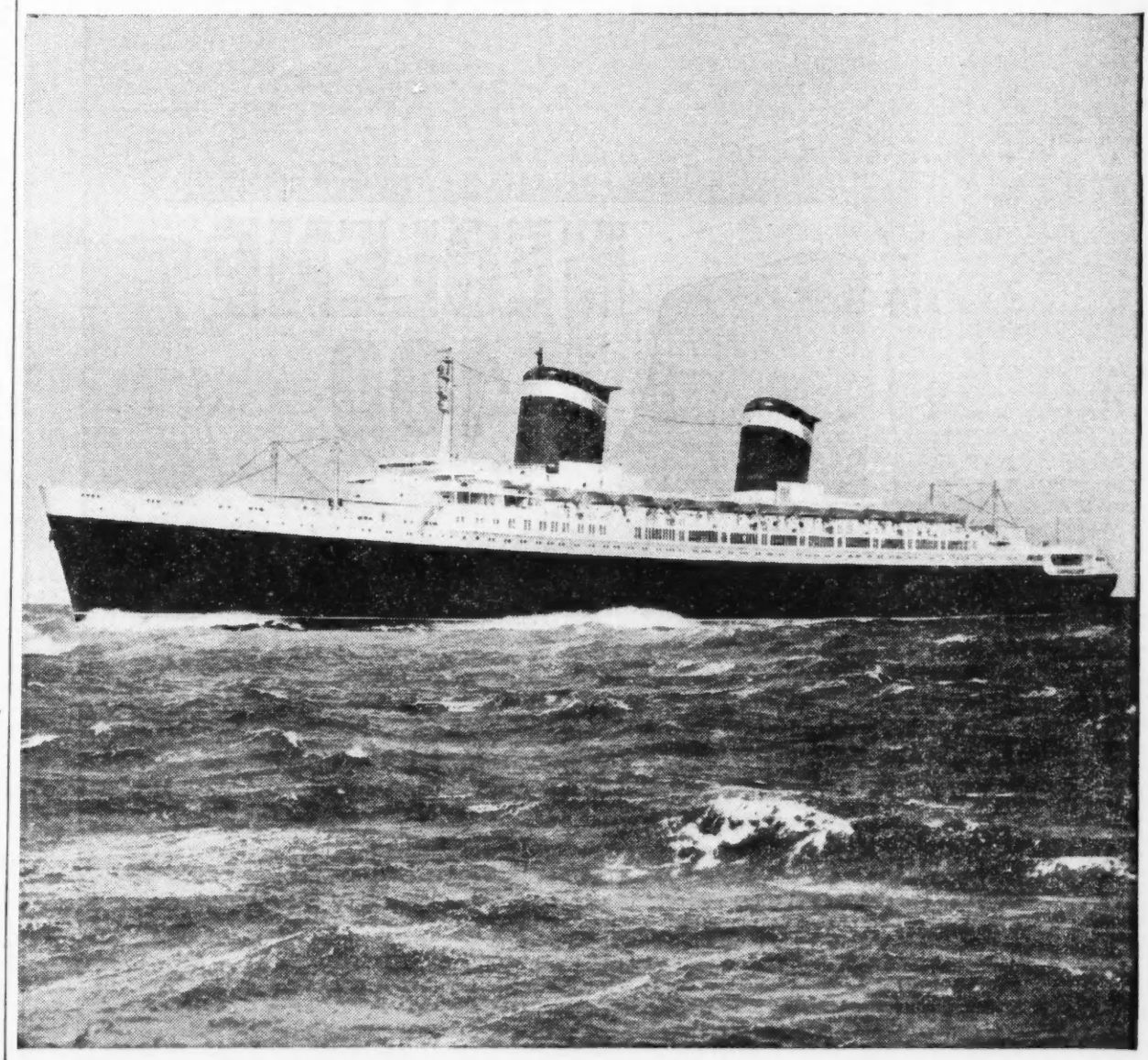
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.169 -	.204
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19 -	—
Group 3, benzol-type	gal.	.14125-	.14625
toluol-type	gal.	.13125-	.13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.164 -	—
East coast, N.J., N.Y	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19 -	—
Buffalo	gal.	.195 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.279 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22 -	—
Newark	gal.	.18 -	—
New York	gal.	.18 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18 -	—
Providence	gal.	.195 -	—
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal.	gal.	.245 -	—
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.24 -	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.24 -	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625-	—
dlvd. N. J.	gal.	.32 -	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.33½-	—
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd	gal.	.36 -	—
N. Y., dlvd.	gal.	.37 -	—
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y.	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.18 -	—
New York	gal.	.18 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185 -	—
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).			
VM&P, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.169 -	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.175 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.174 -	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.175 -	—
East Coast, N. J. and N. Y.	gal.	.18 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.12375-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.205 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.289 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23 -	—
Newark	gal.	.195 -	—
New York	gal.	.195 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.20 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.245 -	—
212°-278°F b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.26 -	—
212°-284°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.29 -	—
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C. m.p.a., Houston	gal.	.215 -	—
273°-361°F b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.29 -	—
282°-325°F b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston	gal.	.25 -	—
287°-386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J.	gal.	.29 -	—
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City	gal.	.33 -	—
310°-348° b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.35 -	—
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.33 -	—
324°-349°F, 37°C, m.a.p., Houston	gal.	.33 -	—
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.27 -	—
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston	gal.	.33 -	—
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J.	gal.	.39 -	—
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.425 -	—
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.33 -	—
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.18 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.12375-	—
Pennsylvania, western	gal.	.15 -	—
Boston	gal.	.19 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.289 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22 -	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.194 -	—
Newark	gal.	.18 -	—
New York	gal.	.18 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18 -	—
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	.18¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	.19
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	.17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13 -	—
o-Phenetidine, dms., t.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.91 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.93 -	—
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.03 -	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.50 -	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.50 -	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.19½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bblr., dms., 2,000-lb. lots,	lb.	1.10 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12 -	1.17
Phenothiazine, NF fib. dms., c.s., frt. adjusted	lb.	.39 -	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.41 -	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.43 -	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Salicylate (see Salol.)			
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots	lb.	2.40 -	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00 -	4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works	lb.	1.10 -	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.15 -	1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works	lb.	27.00 -	37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.60 -	—
smaller dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.00 -	—
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.40½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.38½-	—
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	95 -	—
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works	lb.	1.70 -	1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works	lb.	1.42 -	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.76 -	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.30 -	—
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.15 -	1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP bots	lb.	3.00 -	3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works.	lb	1.75 -	—
purif., bots., works	lb	5.17 -	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5 250-lb lots, dlvd. E	lb	1.80 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.10 -	—
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.95 -	4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works.	lb.	.42 -	.44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.37 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.41½-	—
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40 -	—
C.P., bots., works	lb.	17.75 -	—
tech., fib. drums., works	lb.	10.45 -	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	45.00 -	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines	long-ton.	4.81 -	4.82
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.21 -	5.22
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.87 -	—
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.87 -	—
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	7.87 -	—

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.39. Recent labor advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.43 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.44 -	.45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20 -	.20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19 -	—
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½-	—
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.16½-	—
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.29 -	—
export, dms	lb.	.31 -	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.12½-	—
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.65 -	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00 -	—
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43 -	.43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.413 -	.422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
g-Picoline, 98%, dms, works	lb.	2.00 -	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	4.75 -	5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	4.65 -	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb.	.72 -	—
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.58 -	—
Pink root, bls	lb	3.00	3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex bots	kilo	8.00	8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald.	lb	2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide dms. dlvd E	lb	4.50	5.05
Cyclonene dms., dlvd. E	lb	3.70	4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works	ton.	37.00 -	—
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works	lb.	02¼ -	03
Linseed dms	lb.	06	Nom.
Marine, dms.	lb.	04¼	05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).			
Soybean, dms., works	lb	05	Nom.
Tall, dms., works	lb.	.03¼ -	04¼
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	105.00 -	107.00
Pleurisy root, bls	lb.	45 -	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms	lb.	15.60 -	—
Poke root, bls	lb.	.19 -	.22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units.		.52 -	—
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units.		.54 -	—
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units.		.56 -	—



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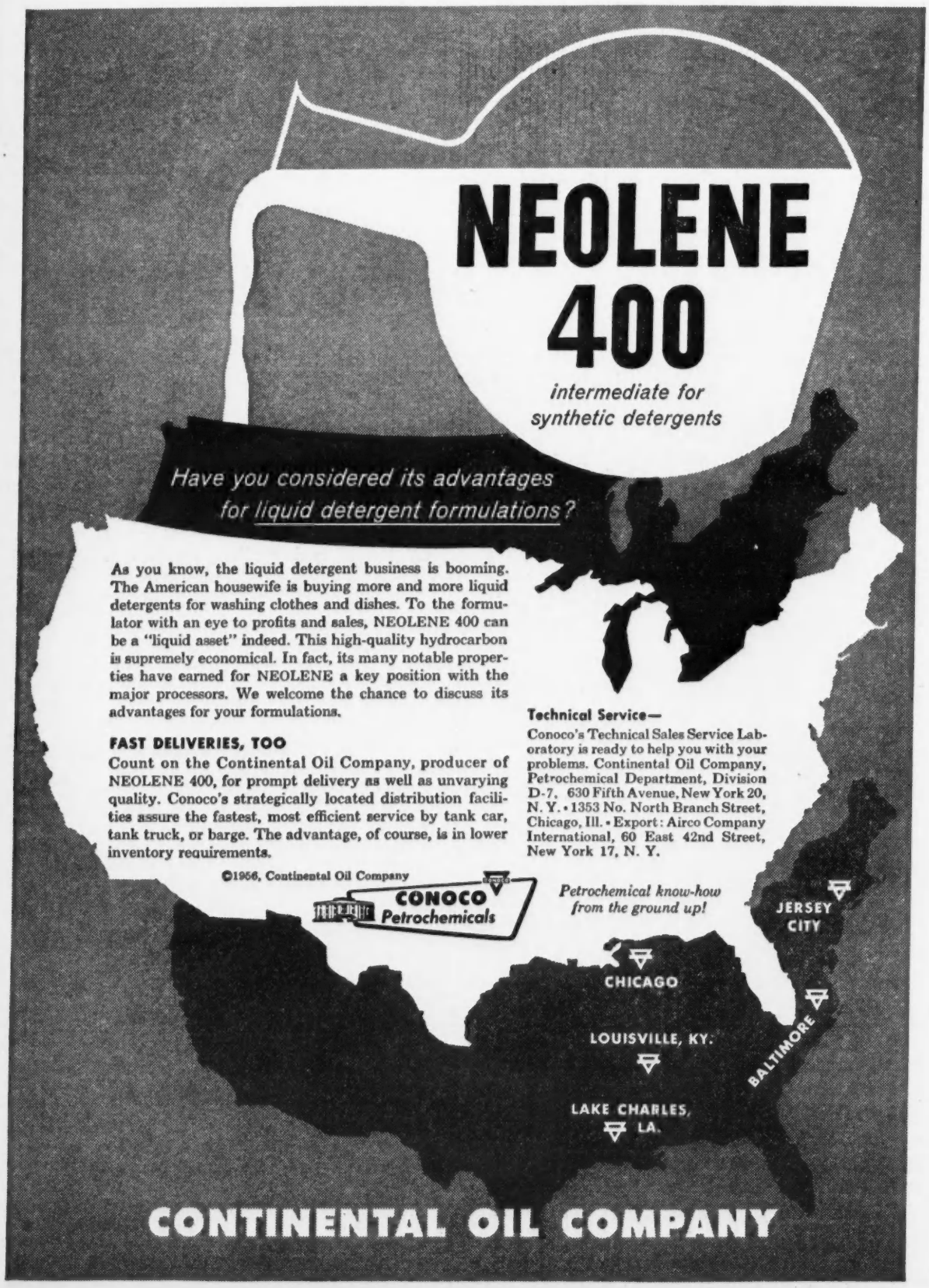
Polyoxythylene Sorbitan Monostearate—Pyroxylin

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .17½- .18
Dutch, bgs lb. .23½- .24
Iranian, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Polish, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic, reg. flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 • —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 • —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 • —
88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 • .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 • —
powd., dms. lb. .24 • —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 • —
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c. higher.

Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .38½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .38 • —
smaller lots lb. .39 • .42
Imp, kgs. lb. .29 • —
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 • —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .52 • .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .37 • .38
Carbonate, NF, gram., bbls., dms. lb. .20 • —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 • .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 10.05 • —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 • .12
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.25 • —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.25 • —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 • .23
gran., dms lb. .15 • .17
powd., dms lb. .24 • .26

Potassium chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .50 • .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 • —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 • —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 • —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .50 • —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 • —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 • .38
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.60 • —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 • 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 • 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 1.90 • 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price, unit-ton. .17 • .1765
July forward unit-ton. .38 • —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 • .21
powd., dms lb. .25 • —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 • —
July forward unit-ton. .38 • —
59-63% K_2O_2, bgs, c.l., works, base price ton. 26.00 —
July forword ton. 27.20 -27.35
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 14.40 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 -14.90

Potassium nitrate, gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.75 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 • —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 • .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 191.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 198.00 • —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 302.50 • —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 • .19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works. lb. .24½- .27⅛
USP, dms., works lb. .27¼ • .29
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 • —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 • —
bbls., works lb. .16½- .18
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18⅛
Prussiate red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works 100-lbs. 17.80 —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 • 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 • —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 • —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 • 7.60
Silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .686 • .752
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 • —
July forward unit-ton. .67 • —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 • .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiacyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 • .94
tech., works lb. .77 • .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 • —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton. 13.45 • —
July forward ton. 14.00 • —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .41 • —
smaller lots lb. .41½- .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 • .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 • —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 • —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 • —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 • 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 • —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 • —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .09 • —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 • 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 • 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 • —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 • —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 • —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 • —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 • —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 • .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 • —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 • —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 • 8.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 • —
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 • —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 • —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .37½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 • 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 3.27 • 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 • —
black, dms., works lb. .12 • —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 • —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 • —
dense, opaque, dms., works. lb. .12 • .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 • —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 • —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 • —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Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .08¼- .08½
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - .87
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 2.00 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Selenide lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.77 - —
dark, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.90 - —
red shade, dark, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 - —
light, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.24 - 2.32
medium, bbls., same basis lb. 2.99 - —
medium light, bbls., same basis lb. 2.49 - —
Mercury lithopone, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.95 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Rosin toner bbls., works ... lb. 1.65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
Lake C toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works. lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works .... lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
Para toner, bbls ..... lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - 5.60
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York . lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
light shades, kgs., works .. lb. 1.62 - 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works ..... lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald ..... lb. .26 - .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0675- —
Watchung-type, bbls ..... m 1.95 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots ..... gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 25.50 - 34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls ..... lb 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 65.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 125.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots ..... kilo. 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —

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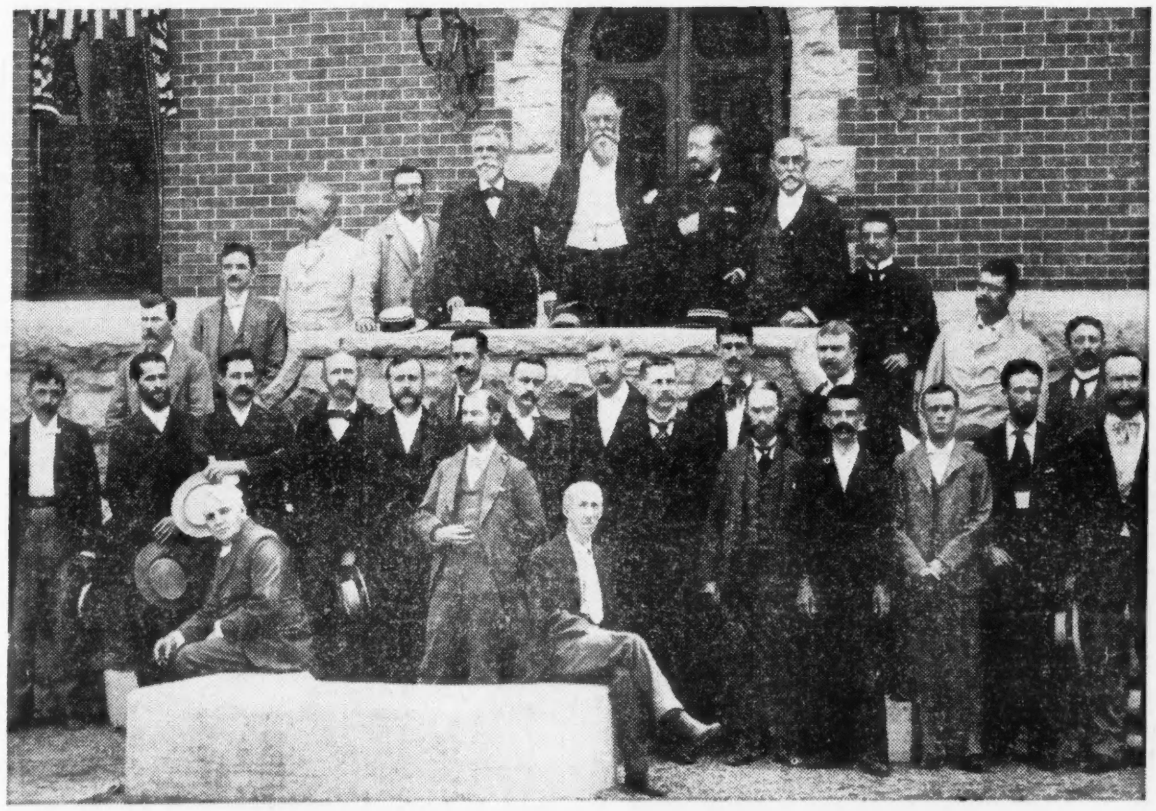
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls ..... lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb. 45.00 - —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs ..... lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. ..... lb. .44 - —
Italian ..... lb. .26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
refd., bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs ... lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt rock, paper bgs., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 1.03 - —
table, vacuum common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. .100 lbs. 1.23 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .75 - .76
Sarsaparilla root, tmp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. ..... lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls ... lb. .45 - —
select, bbls ..... lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 13.50 -15.50
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 3.10 - —
Senna leaves, Alex. whole and half, bls. lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls ..... lb. 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat ..... lb. .17 - —
hulled ..... lb. .19½- —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .26 - —
nat., bgs ..... lb. .16½- —
Salvadorian, natural ..... lb. .17½- —
Indian, bgs., natural ..... lb. .20½- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots .... lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots .... lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots .lb. .49 - .50
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .47 - .48
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .44 - .45
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. No stocks
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25 00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse ton 45 00 - 55 00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25 00 - 30 00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15 00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 20 00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 22 - .30½
tanks, works ..... lb. 17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .90⅛- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .84⅛- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .84½- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .84⅝- —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .84⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .60 - —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .61½- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .61¾- —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .62¼- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1 00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls ..... lb. .38 - .40
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .45 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bulk, c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —



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Soda Ash—Sodium Sesquicarbonate

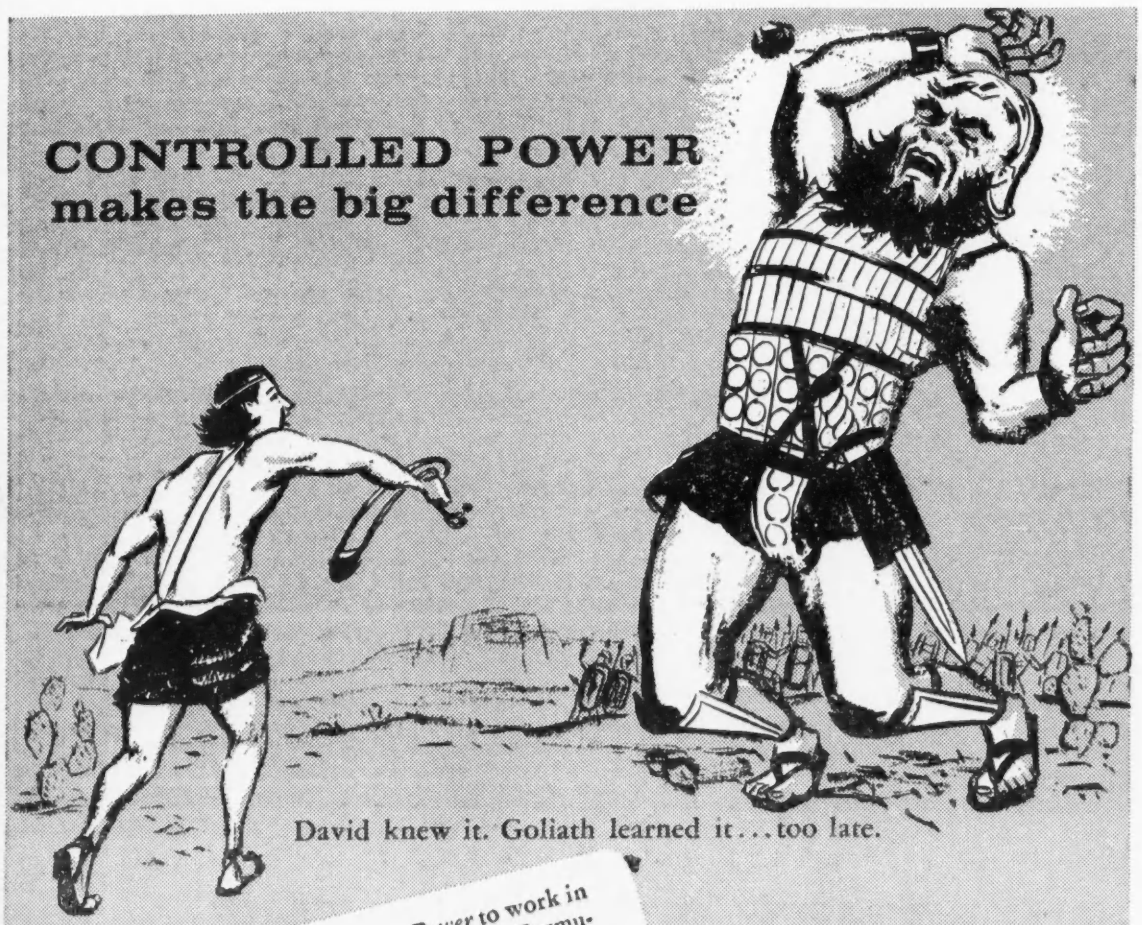
Soda Ash, light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.85	4.62
bulk c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.45	—
Caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.50	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	5.60	—
liq., 50% sellers, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.80	—
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.80	2.90
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.90	—
rayon-type, sellers tanks,' works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.90	3.00
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.10	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	5.30	—
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	—
smaller lots, works	100 lbs.	2.60	—
Sodium acetate anhyd., ogs., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	—
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.87	1.30
refd., bbls., works	lb.	.83	—
p-Aminobenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.35	2.45
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	2.70	—
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29½	—

Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	.14½
Arsenite 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14½
soln., dms., works	gal.	.59	.67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	12.00	—
10-kilo lots	kilo.	12.35	—
5-kilo lots	kilo.	12.75	—
1-kilo lots	kilo.	13.00	—
bots., 500-gram lots	kilo.	13.50	—
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more	lb.	.39	—
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more	lb.	.46	—
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.80	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.55	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.40	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	.13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1890	—
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
dms., c.l., frt. equaid	100 lbs.	3.00	3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.50	4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.90	—
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.05	—

Sodium borate (see Borax).			
Bromide, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.38	—
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).			
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.40	—
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½	.11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
USP, bgs.	lb.	.05	.12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58	—
20-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.66	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.70	.73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Chromate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	.15
Citrate, anhyd., dms	lb.	.62	—
NF VIII, gran., dms	lb.	.26½	.27½
USP, XIV gran., dms	lb.	.29½	.30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. higher.	prices		½c.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.85	1.10
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.00	1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.178	—
over 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.188	—
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.198	—
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.			
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	—
anhyd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¾	—

Sodium bichromate (see Sodium bichromate).			
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots	lb.	.13½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.14	—
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1390	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1430	—
Formate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	7.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lb.	8.65	—
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	8.50	—
Gluconate, refd., dms.	lb.	.80	.83
tech, dms.	lb.	.35	—
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l.	lb.	1.20	—
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	1.80	3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).			
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.24½	—
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	18½	.23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).			
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less	lb.	.95	.98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium sulfate).			
pea crystals, bgs.	100-lbs.	4.50	—
gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	5.00
Hyposulfite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	4.75
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	5.03
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	4.90	6.90
tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.90	—
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher			
Iodide, USP bots., dms	lb.	2.55	2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works	lb.	.21½	—
60% chys. dms. works	lb.	.26½	—
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).			
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton	85.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	135.50	140.50
Sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher			
Metaborate tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works	ton	204.00	—
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.17	.19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.175	.195
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.62	—
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.70	7.65
dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.85	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.20	8.10
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.60	6.50
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.10	7.00
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.88	—
cryst., dms., works	lb.	.69	.73
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).			
Naphthionate, bbls	lb.	.70	—
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works	ton	47.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	43.50	—
fmp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse	ton	51.25	—
bulk c.l., same basis	ton	47.75	—
USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½	—
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.30	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.65	7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.40	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.30	7.65
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).			
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).			
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	.34
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	.34
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½	.33
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.			
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.173	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.178	—
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	.1860	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1910	.1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms	lb.	.44	.45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.65	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.05	—
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works	lb.	.19	.20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.70	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.10	9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.20	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.60	8.20
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.65	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.05	9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.40	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.80	5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.			
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).			
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lb.	10.85	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.60	11.85
ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb	.36	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	.39
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.52½	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.92½	8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms	lb.	.74	.76
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.25	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	4.00	4.25
zone 2	100 lbs.	4.25	4.50
zone 3	100 lbs.	4.65	4.80
zone 4	100 lbs.	5.25	5.50

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan. Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.



You can put *Controlled Cleaning Power* to work in your industrial cleaners and detergents. Formulate them with . . .

Cowles® DRYMET

ANHYDROUS SODIUM METASILICATE

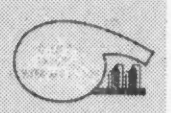
Your cleaners will have—

more soil-loosening power because DRYMET is so highly concentrated

more soil-dispersing power because DRYMET is so highly colloidal

more "staying" power because DRYMET provides a reserve of buffer capacity

Let Cowles DRYMET help you with your formulating problems. Get this DRYMET File Folder for Technical Data.



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Cowles Chemical Company
7018 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland 3, Ohio

Send me a Drymet File Folder.

Name_____

Company_____

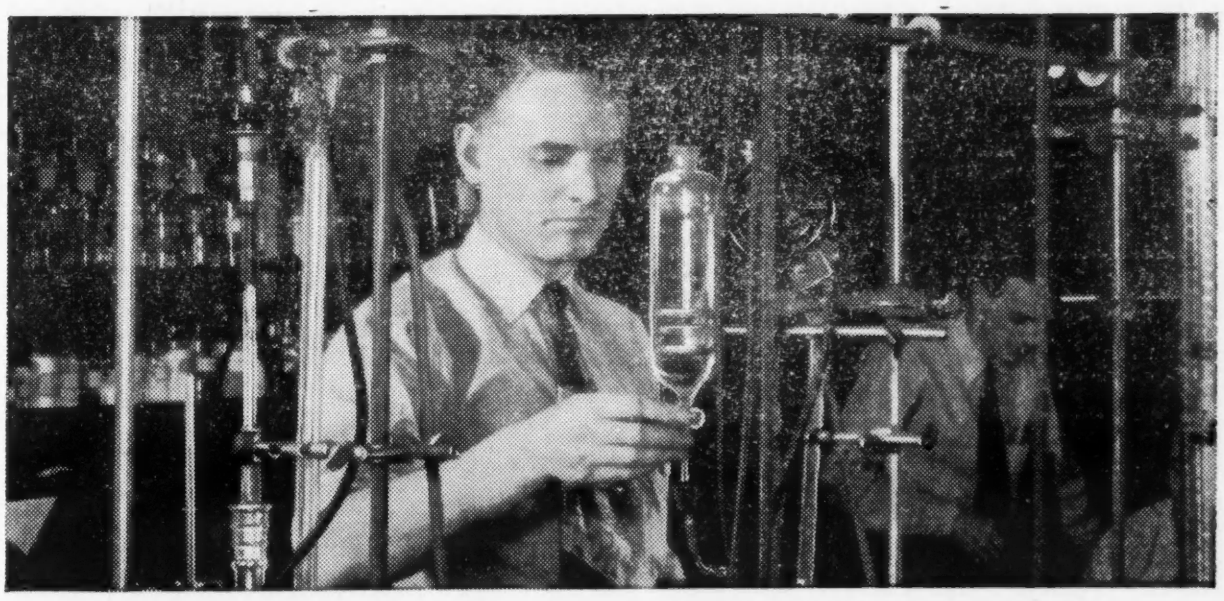
Address_____

City_____ State_____

Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY

CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.80 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15 -	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.30 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.45 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80 -	2.30
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.10 -	—
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70 -	2.95
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.75 -	—
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.80 -	3.30
tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.10 -	—
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works	ton.	62.50 -	—
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.075 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.079 -	—
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c per lb. higher.			
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.553 -	.607
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).			
Sulfanilate, bbls., works	lb.	.22 -	—
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms	lb.	.22½-	—
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	ton.	52.00 -	—
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	31.00 -	—
USP, cryst., fib. dms	lb.	.17½-	.18
gran., fib. dms	lb.	.17½-	.18
Sulhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
liq. 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis	ton.	115.00 -	—
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	lb.	.05¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¼-	—
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald	lb.	.04¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	3.50 -	—
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).			
Tetraborate (see Borax).			
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
Thiocyanate, CP, dms	lb.	.55 -	.65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works	lb.	.317 -	—
less than ton lots, works	lb.	.337 -	—
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls	lb.	.12½-	—
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).			
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.10¾-	—
1-ton or less, works	lb.	.11 -	—
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l.	lb.	.38 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42 -	—
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.39½-	—
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E.	lb.	.38 -	—
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E	lb.	.40 -	—
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.44 -	—
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E	lb.	.46 -	—
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.			
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.87½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.27½-	8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.40 -	9.80
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.80 -	10.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E	lb.	2.15 -	—
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23 -	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).			
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works	lb.	.28 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald	gal.	.31 -	.32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).			
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.32 -	—
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.34 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.37 -	.39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33 -	—
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.35 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38 -	.40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.25 -	.26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.38 -	.39
sola., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼-	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.25 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼-	—
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.16¾-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15 -	—
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur.	ton.	37.00 -	—
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.066 -	—
Sparteine sulfate, cns	oz.	.80 -	.85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls	lb.	.75 -	—
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works	lb.	.01¾-	—
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.05¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
Squill, white, bls	lb.	.16 -	.18
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17 -	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls	lb.	.13 -	.15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.767 -	.777
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	1.00 -	1.01
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.885 -	1.153
hydrous, cryst., dms., works.	lb.	.77⅝-	.78⅝
Sulfate, dms., works	lb.	.941 -	.961
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.17 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.32 -	—
powd., paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.29 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44 -	—
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	—
Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	Nom.
ex whse, N. Y.	lb.	.08¾-	.10
Rice, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Wheat, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb.	.60 -	.61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).			
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram.		.07 -	.0745
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.80 -	1.05
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35 -	—
1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37 -	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.19 -	—
Chromate, bbls., works	lb.	.46 -	—
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.42 -	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00 -	—
Salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.78 -	—
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	56.70 -	66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots.	oz.	25.00 -	25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).			
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.50 -	3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.10 -	—
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	1.14 -	—
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots	oz.	.96 -	—
powd., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.95 -	—
Styrax, USP, cs	lb.	78	.80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.45	1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y.	lb.	.0555-	—
refd., white, bgs., refy., E	lb.	.0855-	—
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	76 -	—
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).			
Sulfabenzamide, dms	lb.	4.00	4.50
Sodium, dms	lb	4.10	4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms	lb	4.00	4.20
Sodium fib. dms	lb	5.00	5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	10.60	-11.10
powd. dms	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	11.25	-11.75
microcrystals, dms.	lb	11.60	-12.10
Sulfaguanidine USP dms	lb	2.50	—
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals.	lb.	10.65	-11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP dms.,	lb.	11.25	-11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms.,	lb	8.90	9.40
powd., dms	lb	8.50	9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh., dms	lb.	1.40	1.60
microcrystals, dms	lb	1.70	1.90
powd. dms	lb	1.30	1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	lb	6.40	6.75
Sulfapyridine NF powd. bots. tins.	lb	7.00	7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	lb	7.50	8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb	2.85	3.00
powd., dms	lb.	2.50	2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms	lb	2.75	2.90
Sulfur, coml. flour bgs. mines	100 lbs.	2.30 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.05 -	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs	2.20 -	—
bbls. mines	100 lbs	2.65 -	—
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract.	long-ton	26.50 -	—
export, f.o.b vessels, Gulf ports	long-ton.	28.00	-31.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port	long-ton.	28.00 -	—
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
bbls.	100 lbs	5.25 -	—
flour, light bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
bbls. mines	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
lump bgs. mines	100 lbs	3.30 -	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.85 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.40 -	—
salt block, bgs mines	100 lbs	3.50 -	—
virgin block, bbls., mines.	100 lbs.	3.45 -	—
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.40 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.55 -	—
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs. mines	100 lbs	3.50 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.65 -	—
refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs	3.25 -	—
bbls mines	100 lbs	4.30 -	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.70 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.85 -	—
10% pine tar, bgs., mines	100 lbs	3.90 -	—



All grades and forms of Columbia-Southern Soda Ash test considerably higher than the standard for the industry.

You'll like everything about Columbia-Southern

SODA ASH

For over half a century, Columbia-Southern has been supplying quality soda ash to American industry.

However, in addition to the high quality of product, such things as raw material supply, plant facilities, location, service and personnel of Columbia-Southern are also important to you as a soda ash user.

We believe you'll find Columbia-Southern rates excellent on every point.

Raw material supply is dependable

Lime is a major raw material in the manufacture of soda ash. Columbia-Southern obtains its limestone from miles of underground mines located almost beneath its Barberton plant. Columbia-Southern also operates its own salt wells and coal mines.

Standards of quality are high

Columbia-Southern soda ash is produced in Light and Dense forms to meet the varied requirements of many uses. Each form is available in several grades, and tests 99.5% Na_2CO_3, considerably higher than the standard for the industry.

Plants are conveniently located

Columbia-Southern soda ash is produced at both Barberton, Ohio, and Corpus Christi, Texas. These strategic locations enable prompt delivery.

Service is superior

Your order always gets immediate and meticulous attention. Members of Columbia-Southern's technical staff are always ready to give assistance on your soda ash problems.

Customer relationships are excellent

Columbia-Southern believes strongly in complete customer satisfaction . . . a policy that fosters pleasant and enduring business relationships.

On your next soda ash order . . .
specify Columbia-Southern

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 · PENNSYLVANIA

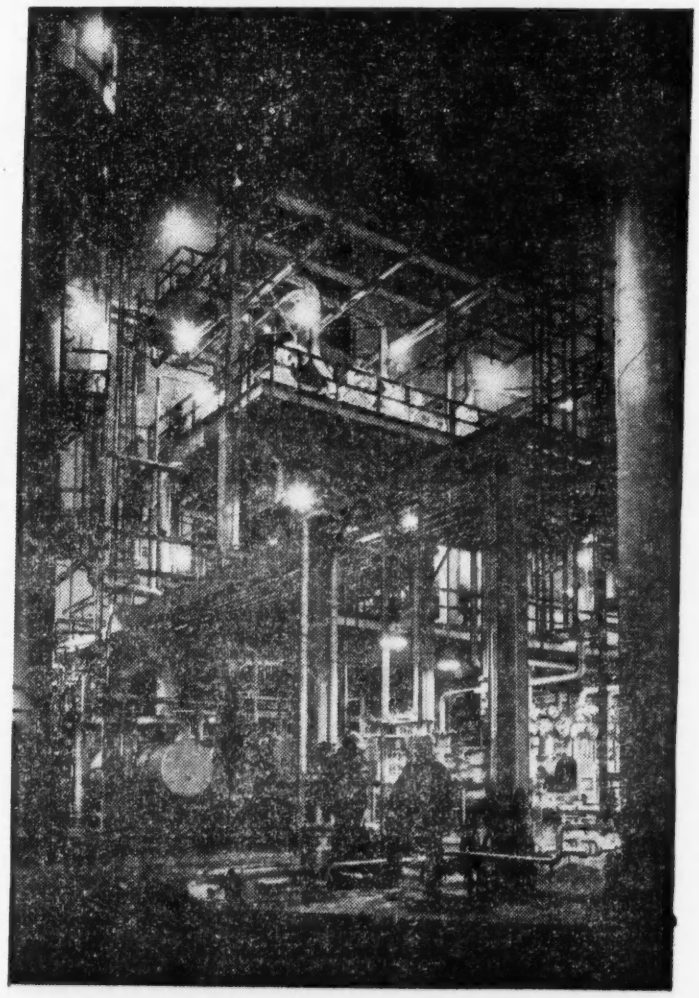
DISTRICT OFFICES: Cincinnati • Charlotte • Chicago
Cleveland • Boston • New York • St. Louis
Minneapolis • New Orleans • Dallas • Houston
Pittsburgh • Philadelphia • San Francisco
IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Sulfur bichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾- —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk c.l. East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 -39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.38.00 - —
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 45.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .10½- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .06⅞- —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08⅜- .08½
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅜- —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .06½- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08¾- .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Chicago, bulk unit-ton 5.75 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .08½- .10
Siamese, med., bgs., ex whse. lb. .06¼- .06¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½- .74
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.25 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.30 - —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. lar fib. dms. klo.60.00 - —
ampule grade klo.62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. klo.62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
less tons lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fig. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots, kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .19 - .22½
Spanish, bgs lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) lb. .94½- —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd., (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots ton.142.50 - —
ton lots ton.147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate kilo.136.00 - —
d-a-Tocopherol acetate kilo.185.00 - —
Acid succinate kilo.165.00 - —
o-Tolidine, base, paste, 100% basis, kgs lb. 1.35 - —
dry, 100% basis, kgs lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride, paste, 100% basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .32 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .38 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .25 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- .16¼
tanks, works lb. .11½- .12½
Tricholine citrate, 85% soln., frt. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.49

ON-STREAM...DAY AND NIGHT



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Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½ - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½ - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .46½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .46¾ - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43¾ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. .40½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .41½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½ - —
Prices 1c per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo. 165.00 - —
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.85 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 - .85
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E, ex whse ton. 140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E ton. 105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton. 126.00 - —
Urea-ammonia, liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis ton. 124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis, (see 152.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 81.00 Nom.
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 37.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08½ - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 8.50 - 9.00
whole, tons lb. 9.25 - 9.75
Tahiti, cs lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works, lb. .11 - .12
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.s. bot. 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms, works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units .03 - .05¾

Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B_6 complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram. 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2 dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton. 99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock ton. 96.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls, lb. .08¼ - .08⅝
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09⅞ - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .45 - .47
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .66 Nom.
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .70 - .72
Central American, bgs. lb. .69 - .70
Chilean, bgs lb. .70 - .72
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 - .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 - .81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .71 - .73
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .72 - .73
refd., bgs lb. .76 - .77
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh 7c.; 100-200 mesh 8c.

Wax, carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 Nom.
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .86
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .74
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
tech, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .74
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .75
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
yellow No 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.36 - 1.38
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.38 - 1.40
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, cs lb. .47 - .48
Microcrystalline, 170-175° F., m.p., ASTM, penertation 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works, lb. .14 - .15
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - .13⅛
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13½ - .14⅛
white ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .26 - .27

—Continued on page 38

BO-DEE® MINERAL STABLE VITAMIN D_3

WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Approved for VITAMIN D upon periodic tests

Product of N. V. Philips-Roxane, The Netherlands

VITAMIN D_3 POTENCY OF BO-DEE UNDIMINISHED FOR PERIODS IN EXCESS OF 12 MONTHS

In tests conducted by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation—12 month tests at 30 day intervals—showed no loss of potency of Bo-Dee Mineral Stable Vitamin D_3 when mixed with the following minerals:

GROUND LIMESTONE	FERROUS SULFATE
STEAMED BONE MEAL	COPPER SULPHATE
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE	MANGANESE SULPHATE
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE	COBALT SULPHATE

TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE THESE RESULTS HAVE NEVER BEEN DUPLICATED

Other Bowman D Products

Pure D_3 Crystalline · Water Miscible D_2 and D_3 in powder form or liquid Calciferol · D_2 and D_3 in oil

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Education-Business Empathy Needed

Those who have endeavored in any manner or in any area to get educational curr'culums and other services more closely fitted to the needs of business can find some relief in the formal declaration that the principles recently enunciated by the presidents of seven leading universit'es with reference to freeing business grants from restrictive conditions are to be interpreted "according to their sp'rit and intention rather than their letter." No grantor should be denied the right to set up a particular purpose for a gift. There is much evidence that educational pol'cies and practices—systems, if you will—in many instances need to be constructed and applied with a better regard for what they could do and should do for the sociological as well as the technological requirements of business in personnel.

Educational institutions at all levels need financial aid. It is far better that the aid be privately, rather than publicly, provided. In these days of turning to government for aid in all things, it is heartening to recall the hope expressed not long ago by one university president that there would be no turning in that direction but that "our dynamic capitalism may perform an increasing private function in the support of the educational system upon which it depends." But, education must recognize that, while the dependence of capitalism upon its services is, indeed, extensive, it is also particular.

It is for that reason that the principle urging refusal of "gifts for any purpose other than the advancement of learning through independent teaching and research" does not fit in with what business needs and therefore desires education to prov'de for it. In that respect there is no departure from the axiom that one must ask for what he wants. To the extent that education must depend upon business for necessary support, it should fully recognize the particular dependence of business upon what it is support'ng.

One of the educators' princ'ples sets forth that colleges and universities "have an obligation to give corporation executives an adequate understand'ng of their nature, purposes, and internal operations." They have an equal obligation to recognize, appreciate, and serve the same characteristics of their corporate benefactors. There is a pressing need for better knowledge and understanding on both sides.

The Carnegie corporation has just made a grant of almost $300,000 to help bring high-school mathematics courses into line with atomic age mathematic material, under a training program at the University of Illinois. Such a statement of purpose will not, of course, be looked upon as a restriction of the grant. There is a more urgent need for the aligning of the teaching of mathematics w'th the demands of the age of automation, which is already here and rapidly advancing. Would a grant for the advancing of "humanation" (a technic to key human resources to the demands of automation) as an educational objective be cons'dered in conflict with an antirestriction principle with respect of grants? It is quite ob-v'ous that corporations are facing a rapidly progressing need for the results of such a technic, and that there is little, if any, independent teaching or research in that direction in any educational system today.

Cutting Petroleum Imports

Whether it be channeled commercially, politically, or socially, any endeavor economically to analyze the action of the Office of Defense Mobilization in requesting—with a clear semblance of demand—fifty-five petroleum concerns to reduce their importations of crude oil, mainly from the Middle East, cannot discover anything logical therein. The anlyst finds himself bewilderinlgy booked down in a mess of official shortsightedness, near-sightedness, and poor-sightedness, none of which is in keeping with today's demands of world affairs upon this country.

In the first place, what have imports of crude petroleum to do with defense mobilization? The best policy in that direction would be to conserve the domestic natural resources of petroleum in anticipation of the time when it might be impossible to get any oil from foreign sources. Of course, that does not fit in with the plaint of "independent" producers that increasing imports, variously correlated with "inadequate prices," are preventing domestic producers from expanding commensurately w'th the growing demand. Domestic production of crude increased only about 420,000 barrels a day over the past year; the expected reduction in imports will be less than 100,000 barrels a day.

The remedying of that condition—insofar as it really exists—would much better be undertaken by way of something on the order of the soil bank panacea for agricultural ills. It is far more important in terms of national welfare that there be a sufficiency of petroleum in times of emergency than that there be no oversupply of farm products in normal times. The cost to taxpayers of such a solution could be substantially lessened if the banked producers were persuaded—perhaps required or even assisted—to become importers.

The ODM request—or order—reflects a bit of consideration for the responsibilities of the United States—to itself, as well as to other countries—in exempting imports from Venezuela and Canada from the cut. It is difficult, however, to conceive what is behind the exclusion of imports into Pacific coast states from the limitation. Are there no "independent" producers in that section of the country? In various respects, the ODM mixture of political, social, and commercial economic theories and guesses is a rather cloudy one.

It would be impossible to understand why the ODM order is applied mainly to imports of oil from the Middle East if it had not been made so evident over the past half-year that the policy of this country with respect to that region sets a new record in blundering. It does not require any stretching of the imagination to foresee a deal of interference with and curtailment of world-supplying of petroleum from the Middle East as a consequence of that blundering. That offers a very serious reason why the natural petroleum resources of this country should be conserved while it is possible to get supplies from that part of the world.

National defense no doubt does need at least the reserve existence of an adequate number of domestic producers of crude petroleum. But, its actual need is for petroleum, none of which can be produced from exhausted fields.

Defense mobilization is a big and a puzzling job, especially when defense is an abstract, rather than a concrete, condition. And nobody can say when there may be an unforeseen transition in that respect, or whether the petroleum aspects of such a change will be substantially minmized beforehand by way of new mechanical developments, or if fuels, lubricants, and all such will be chemically synthesized. But, right now, it would be wise to reduce the drain on this country's natural supply of petroleum as an essential material of national secur'ty by way of defense or other means.

Evaluating Insecticides

Is the development in insects of immunity to insecticides something new, or had it merely been overlooked until a few years ago? Is there a new kind of insects now, or is the immunity attributable to the new kinds of insecticides? How do today's most popular insecticides compare in actual unit effectiveness with those of the 1890's? Is there now or was there then any marked advantage in the ingested type over the contact type? Has there been any change in that regard? Just what does make an insecticide satisfactorily effective?

Those are but a few of the questions that come along with each year's incursion of mosquitos. They come also over smaller areas along with the boll-weevil, the gypsy moth, the leaf-miner, and other bug pests. Such questions have been reduced in the direction of a common denominator in a project at the University of California. Its form is reported to be:—"How are insects able to shake off poisons that were lethal ten years ago?" That falls far short of covering the matter. It does not apply to all poisons; certainly not to the arsenicals. But, much that could be very useful could be learned from such a study of immunity, the nature of the knowledge depending, of course, on whether it is sought with a motive of service or one of profit.

A bigger job has been proposed by the World Health Organ'zation. It has urged a worldwide campaign against malaria-carrying mosquitos "before they can develop resistance to current insecticides." To be effective, such a campaign would have to be wholly exterm'native. That is what makes the job big—and probably impossible. A recent British report on some mosquito research in Mauritius provides much evidence of the complexity of such an undertak'ng. But, something can be done, even if yesterday's bugkillers must be reenlisted, to keep malaria-vector mosquitos away from at least some of the 370,000,000 persons who, WHO said, are still not protected against them. For the majority of those millions, the protection apparently would best be undertaken by way of general spray'ng from airplanes with an insecticide of proven effectiveness. It is made clear in the report on Mauritius that, although spraying of dwellings was eventually effective, it was hampered by nat've practices, such as seasonal ceremonial redaubing of the inner surfaces of walls.

Progress in the production of insecticides should be sought on a basis of effectiveness, not one of mere newness. There is much promise also in the direction of more efficient methods of application. In fighting the tent caterpillar, for example, much can be gained by early application of the selected agent in a carrying liquid which will dissolve the encompassing web (tent).

The satisfactory, informative evaluation of insecticides gets a great deal of attention, industrial and governmental, s'ngly and cooperatively. It calls for much more in all aspects of selection and application. Losses in health, comfort, and money, attributable to insects, are getting b'gger every year. The consequent reflection on man's superiority is but the least of the reasons why he should be making a better showing. An excellent opportunity to do much and to learn more will be presented later in the current month when the City of New York will devote $101,200—including $56,000 worth of insecticides—to the battling of mosquitos by land, sea, and air.

Washington Talks It Over

Administration Again Asking Approval of Health Insurance, But It's a Little Too Late for Congress' Action

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The administration has renewed its request to congress for approval of a voluntary health insurance program, but it is a little late in the session to expect that it will get much beyond the introduction stage. Congress hopes to complete its work and get out of Washington by the end of this week and unless all the controversy that has surrounded this question in the past has been settled, it will be a miracle if the new bill should get enacted this year.

Nevertheless, consideration is being given by the house interstate commerce committee and by the senate labor and public welfare committee to a draft of the Administration's latest thinking on the subject. It is based on the idea of permitting the smaller health insurance companies, or nonprofit associations such as Blue Cross and Blue Shield, to pool their resources and experience in developing improved coverage.

Existing antitrust law restrictions block pooling agreements between two or more insuring organizations, but the bill proposes to get around this obstacle by having the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and the Attorney General approve the agreements before they can become operative. Also it is provided that all the facts and experience developed by the pool be made public for use by all.

It is contemplated that a variety of pools might be formed to meet special needs. The bill cites four areas where additional progress is particularly needed: — Protection against especially severe or costly illness; coverage for older persons; for those in rural areas, and for persons with physical impairments.

Toward a Restored Export Program

Increased appropriations granted by congress to the Census Bureau this year are going to be used to restore the US export trade statistics program that was in effect last year, but which had to be dropped in January due to a shortage of funds. The expanded program will go into effect with the July, 1956, statistics.

Under the program, all transactions over $500 will be fully compiled and published again in Schedule B commodity by country detail. Shipments individually valued at $500 or more represent about 95 percent of the total dollar volume of US exports. As was the case prior to January, 1956, transactions individually valued at from $100 to $499 will be sampled at a 10 percent rate.

Schedule G, in effect from January-June, 1956, will be discontinued effective with the July, 1956, report, and will be replaced by Schedule B. Schedule G classifications were a regrouping of the many Schedule B items into a small number that could be handled within the reduced appropriations.

Memo to: executives, purchasing agents, technical people

Roche has all popular types of Vitamin A for your pharmaceutical manufacturing

Take your choice of the following types of vitamin A 'Roche'. These have been made especially with your various manufacturing and compounding problems in mind.

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Type P1MO vitamin A palmitate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible vegetable oil. This type is a highly refined product containing well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis. *Experience has shown that this type meets the great majority of pharmaceutical requirements.*

Type P1MO/BHA vitamin A palmitate—Same as Type P1MO above plus the antioxidant-butylated hydroxyanisole (10 mg. per 1,000,000 units of vitamin A).

Type A1MO vitamin A acetate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible oil. Contains well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis.

Type P1.3 vitamin A palmitate—ranging between 1,350,000 and 1,650,000 U.S.P. units per gram. Does not contain any oil addition. Ideally suited for oil-free preparations. Stability is similar to type P1MO.

SPECIAL TYPES

Type P1.8 vitamin A palmitate—1.65 to 1.8 million U.S.P. units per gram. In liquid form.

Type A2.9 vitamin A acetate—2.8 to 2.9 million U.S.P. units per gram. In crystalline form.

These special types are available for research and special production in which special handling can be provided.

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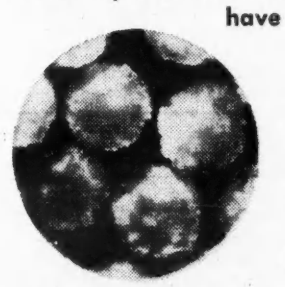
Packaging — All liquid types of 'Roche' vitamin A are packed under inert gas in seamless containers. Nominal quantities are shipped in wide-mouth aluminum bottles. For large orders, a specially-designed aluminum transport can holding 50 kilos is recommended. A dispensing attachment is available.

Samples are yours on request; ask your Roche salesman or write the Vitamin Division. No charge, of course.

DRY TYPES

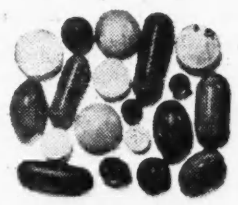
'Roche' dry vitamin A acetate, and vitamin A and D_2, powders have great advantages.



First, extrusion loss is low. This advantage comes from the product's excellent resistance to the high pressures found in tablet manufacturing.

Second, having an irregular surface the Roche product does not separate from other dry ingredients during mixing or vibrating in tablet machine hoppers.

Third, Roche powders do not stick to machine dies and punches. Capping and spring do not occur during compression.



Fourth, dry vitamin A acetate 'Roche' has high stability in tablets, hard and soft gelatin capsules and powdered products such as food supplements.

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Type 500-dry vitamin A acetate. 500,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

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Type 500 A-50D-dry vitamin A acetate and vitamin D_2. 500,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A and 50,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin D_2 per gram.

•

Mesh Sizes: Each type available in two mesh sizes: No. 40 and No. 60.

Packaging. All types of 'Roche' dry vitamin A are packed in polyethylene bags, with protective sealer, in drums and in 1 and 2 kilo tamperpruf metal containers. Small quantities in amber screw-cap bottles.

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Heavy Chemicals

The steel strike took precedence as the most important influence on the heavy chemicals market last week. Some of the chemicals and nonferrous metals were immediately affected. Lead, tin, zinc and other alloying and related metals were off in sales volume. Some current effects were felt by mineral acids. Sulfuric, which depends heavily on steel, was expected to be more sharply hit than some of the other acids. Makers of acids agreed that should the steel strike be of any duration, declines in sales could spread to small package business.

Most producers of chemicals conceded that the steel walkout would have second-hand effects on practically all materials.

News of the strike overshadowed a number of price increases during the week. Mono and diammonium phosphate, tricalcium phosphate, and sodium acid and ferric pyrophosphate were all raised in price, as was barium hydrate.

The copper market remained unsettled, as one domestic producer continued to negotiate with the union. Other producers appeared to be holding on to their current price, waiting for negotiations to be ended before making a move.

World primary and domestic custom smelter prices continued substantially lower than producers, prices in this country.

The silicofluoride supply position was said to be headed for further tightening, as phosphate mines and plants shut down, or curtailed production due to lack of fertilizer demand.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended June 30 at 99.5 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 99.1 percent for the previous week and 95.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic—It was conceded that sharp declines in automotive production over the past few months had caused a corresponding drop in sales of chromic acid.

It could not be readily judged how much effect the steel strike would have on chromic acid, but it was pointed out that some secondary effects could be felt in the near future, should steel shortages effect manufacture of plated goods.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Producers in steel producing areas noted that sales had fallen off sharply due to the steel strike. It was felt that a walkout of even short duration could affect the market very sharply.

Production of hydrochloric acid continued fairly heavy, owing to continued high level output of chlorinated organics which accounted for a large volume production of byproduct acid.

Acid Hydrofluoric—This acid was expected to be adversely affected by the steel strike, but in a much smaller degree than hydrochloric and sulfuric acids.

Demand for other uses than steel was said to have experienced a normal seasonal decline. The peak season for fluorinated refrigerants and propellents was said to be about over. Glass industry inquiry was slow.

Acid, Nitric—While the steel strike would immediately account for only a small percentage drop in the total consumption pattern, it was pointed out that later secondary effects could cut sharply into output.

It was said that should the steel strike be lengthy, the effect of the strike would be felt in three to four weeks by steel processing and finishing industry, with a consequent falling off in small package business.

Acid, Sulfuric—Sulfuric acid was expected to be particularly hard hit by the steel strike, whether the walkout be long or short in duration.

It was pointed out that large volumes of acid go into the steel industry, and that sulfuric sales are particularly dependent on how well the steel industry is doing.

It was too early to tell last week just how much business was lost due to the labor dispute. Meanwhile, fertilizer appeared to be the only real weak spot so far in sales of acid.

Aluminum Sulfate—A producer increased the differential between carlot and less carlot quantities of iron-free aluminum sulfate last week. Less carlot quantities were newly quoted at $4.55 per hundred pounds, f.o.b. works, freight equalized.

Price Trends

Advanced

Ammonium phosphate, ¼c. per lb.
dibasic, ¼c. per lb.
Barium hydrate, $8 per ton.
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, 50c. per cwt.
Sodium acid pyrophosphate, 50c. per cwt.
Ferric pyrophosphate, 50c. per cwt.

Reduced

Mercury, $1 per flk.
Silver, ⅛c. per oz.
Tin, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 8, 1955
101.87	101.64	101.64	98.40

For Current Prices see Page 9

However, the increase was not industry-wide, as some sellers continued to hold to the old price of $3.95 per cwt., f.o.b. works, freight equalized.

Ammonium Phosphate — Mono and diammonium phosphates were increased ¼c. per pound across the board, effective July 1. Mono was listed at 9¼c. per pound, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and 10c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Chlorine—There appeared to be adequate supplies for current needs, and producers were in many cases seeking out new business. Business during the past few weeks has undergone a normal seasonal decline.

Some end uses, however, were reported taking chlorine at a better than seasonal clip. The paper industry continued active in the market, and manufacture of some chlorinated organics continued to hold up well.

Copper Sulfate—The steel strike was expected to cut into industrial copper sulfate business quite heavily. A good bit of current production is used in wire mills as an agent in wire drawing.

Should the strike be lengthy, it was expected that plating, mining and other applications for sulfate would also be adversely affected.

Agricultural demand was listless, with consumers on the sidelines. It was felt that even though prices might be reduced, depending on the price of copper metal, demand for sulfate would not be stimulated.

Silicofluorides—The supply position for silicofluorides, poor for some time, was said to have considerably worsened during the past month.

This situation was particularly true for the more popular fluorides, used in fluoridation of municipal water supplies. However, the shortage of material has spread even to the lesser-volume fluorides, used in a number of specialized applications in small volume.

Chief reason for the deterioration of stocks was said to be lower phosphate production due to lack of demand during the 1955-56 fertilizer season.

Some phosphate producers have shut down mines in recent weeks, while others have sharply curtailed production of rock, superphosphates, and other phosphatic chemicals.

As a consequence, silicofluoride production has been adversely affected, due to the fact that recovery of materials as byproducts from phosphate chemical manufacture has been affected by lower phosphate output.

Soda, Caustic — Rayon activity, while down considerably from 1955 levels, was still sufficient to keep sales to that industry in reasonably good volume.

Producers indicated that any effects felt due to the steel strike would largely be of a secondary nature, and probably would not be felt for a month or so should the strike be of any duration, owing to sizable inventories in the hands of consumers.

One application for caustic in the steel industry is in formulations for descaling and strip-cleaning of manufactured steel. It was also expected that the strike would be felt through other consumers of caustic soda who are dependent on steel as a raw material.

Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate — Sodium acid pyro was increased by 50c. per hun-

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Heavy Chemicals

dred pounds across the board, effective July 1. Prices were newly quoted at $10.85 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $11.60 to $11.85 per cwt, less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Sodium Ferric Pyrophosphate — This material was boosted 50c. per cwt., and was quoted at 36c. per pound, drums, carlots, or truckloads, f.o.b. works, and 37c. to 39c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Sodium Sulfate—There was plenty of saltcake on hand to fill current needs. The paper industry continued to consume heavily. While producers showed little or no concern about the future supply position of saltcake, it was indicated that the steel strike, should it be lengthy, could have an adverse effect on the reserve position.

It was indicated that declines in production of bichromates and chromic acid have put a crimp in chrome cake, and supplies of that material have tightened considerably.

A secondary effect of the steel strike would be cutbacks in Mannheim furnace output of hydrochloric acid, and a consequent downturn in production of co-product saltcake from that source, industry sources indicated.

Rayon output has fallen off sharply this year from 1955 levels, but the anticipated decline in saltcake recovery by rayon mills has failed to materialize as had been expected.

It was indicated that some of the large mills, following the severe shortage of saltcake in 1954, had put in more drying equipment, thus increasing proportionately the yield of cake from rayon production.

Nonferrous Metals

Of chief interest in this market last week was the steel strike. Due to the dispute, lead, tin and zinc were immediately affected. A number of other nonferrous metals used in alloys, and in conjunction with finished steel end products, were also feeling the effects of the walkout.

It was agreed that should the strike be lengthy, most of the nonferrous metals would suffer considerably as a result.

Copper—The domestic market was quiet and unsettled during the week, as negotiations continued between one producer and union representatives.

Producers held on to a 46-cent price despite lower world and domestic custom smelter quotations. It was believed that some move might be made following settlement of negotiations.

Mercury—Trading was dull, and metal was quoted at $256 to $258 per 76-pound flask, spot.

Silver — Bullion was lower, quoted at 90⅛c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Straits metal was unsettled, listed at 94¼c. per pound, spot Friday.

Titanium—Metal sponge was reduced 25c. per pound by a producer, effective July 1. Grade A-1 sponge was newly quoted at $3 per pound; grade A-2, $2.70, and grade A-2 fines, $2.30 per pound.

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as a reagent for the oil sweetening process, and as a catalyst in the production of high-octane gasoline.

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as a raw material used in making chemical and other copper compounds.

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as a mordant in textile dyeing and calico printing.

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Current Prices

—Continued from page 33

Wax, microcrystalline, 180-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.17	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.18	—
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.16½	—
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.29	—
100°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.21	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.21½	—
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.19	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.19½	—
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.35½	—
Montan, dom., refd., bgs	lb.	.28	Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
German, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.93	.95
tech., bgs	lb.	.85	Nom.
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs	lb.	.30	.33
cakes cs.	lb.	.31	.34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works	lb.	.65	.75
spot	lb.	.67¼	.72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.18	.19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms.,	lb.	6.55	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls.	lb.	.18	.19
rossed, bls	lb.	.19	.22
Witch hazel, bark, bls	lb.	.16	.17
leaves, bls	lb.	.20	—
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	39.50	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	56.00	—
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	44.00	—
Woolfat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.20	.25
Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.25	4.50
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis,			

X

Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
	lb.	.212	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.215	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.199	—
Fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.96	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	—
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.11	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.14	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	—
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.34	—
Birmingham dist	gal.	.32	—
Chicago dist	gal.	.35	—
Cleveland dist	gal.	.34½	—
Houston, Tex	gal.	.33	—

Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 · —
Lackawanna N. Y. gal. .35 · —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 · —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 · —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 · —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 · —
Philadelphia dist gal. .34 · —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 · —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 · —
Terre Haute Ind gal .35 · —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ · —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J gal. .34 · —
Baytown Tex gal .33 · —
Chicago Ill gal .35 · —
Philadelphia Pa. gal. .34 · —
Providence R. I. gal .35 · —
Wood River Ill gal .35 · —

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Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 · —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 · —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .56 · —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 · —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 · —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.10 · —
AAOT bbls., dlvd lb. 2.85 · —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb 3.15 · —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 · —
Selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.05 · —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .33 · .33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 g, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.25 · —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 · —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 · —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .0205- .0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 · —
smaller lots lb 5.60 · —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd. lb. .27 · .27½
basic, dlvd. lb. .31 · .32½
Yerna santa leaves, bls lb. .40 · .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.30 · 4.70

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 · —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 · —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 · —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms lb. .53 · —
tech., dms., works lb. .27 · —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .192 · —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .202 · —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 · —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 · —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 · —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 · —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.10 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 · —
gran. fib. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.85 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 · —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 · —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 · —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 · .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 · .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13½- —
New York lb. .14 · —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld lb. .30 · —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .20 · —
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅞- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 · —
powd., dms lb. .42 · .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt alld lb. .29 · —
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb .12½- .14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 · —
lb. .39 · —
l.c.l. lb. .40 · .44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs. 8.75 · —
l.c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs. 9.75 · —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
USP gran dms lb .26 · —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.25 · 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 · —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 · —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. lb. .26 · —

Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04 · —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works. lb. .04¾- —
500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO., c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 —
Hydride cns., works lb. 7.00 8.45
Nitrate dms., ex whse lb. 4.50 7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 · —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 · —
5-ton lots, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs. works lb. .45 · —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 · —
lump electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .48 · —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l. works lb. .59 · —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .63 · —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½- —

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CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

July, 1956

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals services, products, and their applications, is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to interested members of your organization. Additional information and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are available upon request . . . may we serve you?

NEW LOW PRICES FOR QUADROL

Now you can buy Quadrol,* Wyandotte's new polyol, at substantially lower prices -- in tank-car, carload, truck-load, mixed-car, and drum quantities. The price schedule now ranges from 48¢ per pound in 55-gallon steel drums, to only 40¢ per pound for tank-car orders. Rapid commercial acceptance, with resultant production increase, makes this reduction possible.

Chemically described as N,N,N',N'-tetrakis (2-hydroxypropyl) ethylenediamine, Quadrol is a water-white, viscous liquid of exceptionally high purity. Because it has six chemically reactive centers, Quadrol is a versatile chemical intermediate ... can chelate metal ions in solution ... stable complexes with copper and titanium have already been reported.

QUADROL HELPS PRODUCE RIGID POLYURETHANE FOAMS

Quadrol is finding increased commercial use in rigid polyurethane foams. Its four hydroxyl groups make it a highly effective cross-linking agent. It also accelerates the curing rate of other catalysts. In addition, Quadrol is especially suitable for polyurethane use because it is colorless, water-soluble, and has a high boiling point. Quadrol has a high degree of purity, and contains less than .1% water.

With Quadrol as the cross-linking agent, rigid polyurethane foams which are tack-free in 10 minutes, and have a density of 2 lbs./cu. ft., have been prepared. Up to 85% closed-cell structure may be obtained using Quadrol. Rigid foams prepared from Quadrol have a high tensile strength.

If you'd like to evaluate possible applications of Quadrol, write for technical data and samples on your company letterhead. (For example, the unique structure and physical properties of Quadrol suggest use in the preparation of emulsifying agents, surface-active agents, adhesives, pharmaceuticals, herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, and plasticizers.)

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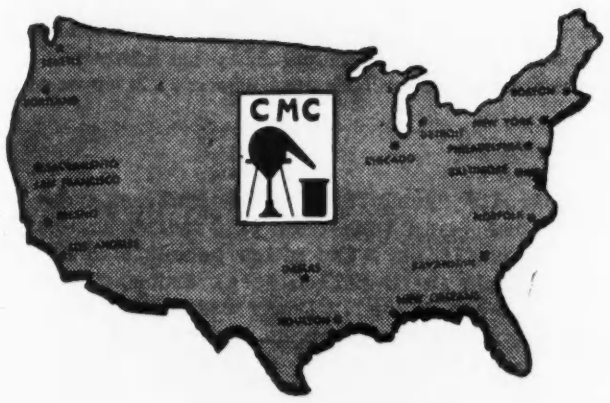

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Data Offered

"Polyfon" technical bulletin number 303, a new ten-page publication describing the **use of sodium lignosulfonates as a binder** for structural clay products, is offered upon request to the polychemicals division of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, Charleston, S.C.

A safety leaflet including twelve simple suggestions for the **safe handling of chemical sprays and dusts** has been released by the National Agricultural Chemicals Association. Copies of the leaflet will be made available to NACA members for distribution to farmers and farm groups.

"Some Pitfalls in Toxicity Studies" is the title of a new brochure being offered by the New Drug Institute, 130 East 59th street, New York 22.

Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 61 Broadway, New York 6, is offering through its product development department a new bulletin (AC-1) describing the chemical and physical **properties of anhydrous aluminum chloride.**

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, 3030 West Sixth street, Los Angeles 54, has issued informational product bulletins on the series of electrochemicals produced at its Henderson, Nev., plant including **sodium** and **potassium chloride, ammonium** and **potassium perchlorate** and **manganese dioxide.**

Pennsylvania Color & Chemical Company has published a four-page technical data bulletin on **pigment dispersions.** The publication, which gives formulation data in sixteen different product classifications, covers the firm's line of pastes and chips in various vehicles. For free copies write Pennsylvania Color & Chemical at Pine Run road, Doylestown, Pa.

Michigan Chemical Appoints Rare Earths Division Head

Michigan Chemical Corporation has appointed Dr. Adrian Monroe Gammill director of its rare earths and thorium division. Dr. Gammill's headquarters will be at St. Louis, Mich., where research, pilot plant and production facilities are located.

Dr. Gammill will represent Michigan Chemical in its atomic energy activities and will direct the company's expansion into the various fields of use for rare earths and thorium.

He was formerly with Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., a division of W. R. Grace & Co., as research supervisor of its atomic energy development unit and its rare earths division.

Permacel Tape Corp. Acquires LePage's, Inc.

Permacel Tape Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., has purchased LePage's, Inc., Gloucester, Mass. Permacel is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson, Inc., Chicago.

LePage's, which will continue to operate as a separate company with its own management, has plants in Gloucester, Decatur, Ill., Baltimore, Md., and Toronto, Canada.

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TECHNICAL SERVICE HEAD: Lloyd R. McCoy, named by Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, to the newly created post of supervisor of the electrochemicals division's technical service section, with headquarters at Painesville, Ohio.

Aid Bills for Importers Being Pressed in Congress

Two bills designed to aid importers and industries regulated by the federal food, drug and cosmetic act, are being pressed in congress for enactment before the end of the session.

One is H.R. 9547, which has been repor ed favorably by the house interstate commerce committee, and the other is H.R. 10519, on which hearings were held last week.

The first bill proposes changes in the administrative machinery of the FDA, which will give objectors to rules changes a better chance of getting their views aired in public. It applies to the drug sections of the law the same principle of public hearings now applicable under the food sections of the law.

Under existing procedures it is discretionary with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare whether to hold public hearings on amesdments or repeal of existing drug regulations or issuance of new regulations. In most cases such changes have taken place only on the basis of written comments of interested persons and informal discussions with them.

The bill requires public hearings to be held whenever a request is made. Provision also is contained in the bill for publication of the proposals prior to hearings and the secretary is required to base his decision only on substantial evidence of record at the hearing. Unless emergency conditions exist, the secretary's final order cannot become effective prior to ninety days after its publication.

The other bill, which affects the food and drug import trade, proposes to allow the re-export of food and drug articles which got past the customs collector and later were found to be in violation of the FDA law.

The present practice is to permit the re-exportation re-labeling or re-working of such merchandise before it is released from customs custody. If later it is found to be in violation of the law, the importer may only re-label it, re-work it or destroy it.

Deputy FDA Commissioner John L. Harvey testified that the agency had no objection to the bill, explaining that it was designed to relieve the importer of a hardship brought about through no fault of his own.

Rep. Martin Dies of Texas, however, expressed concern that the bill seemed to permit the United States to be a party to traffic in merchandise that violates our laws and thought that there should be some limitations imposed. An amendment is to be included that will preclude the re-exportation of merchandise that would be dangerous to health.

Ex-Union Oil Man Named To Emergency Procurement

Appointment of Elmer H. Weaver to be commissioner of the Emergency Procurement Service of the General Services Administration was announced last week.

The new commissioner retired from Union Oil Company of California on April 30 after a service of thirty-eight years. He was the company's vice-president in charge of procurement and contracts. In his new post he will be responsible for the purchase and maintenance of the national stockpile and other EPS purchasing activities.

He fills a post left vacant early in May by the death of A. J. Walsh, who had been commissioner since 1950.

Olin Insecticide Division Shifts Staff, Expands Unit

Benton H. Wilcoxon has been appointed manager of operations of the insecticide division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York. Kenneth B. Nash has been named to head the technical service department, which now incorporates responsibilities formerly handled by the market development department.

W. B. Jardon, formerly head of market development, has been appointed manager of the western sales district of the insecticide division, with headquarters at Fresno, Calif.

McKesson Names Henley

Henry H. Henley, jr., has been named vice-president in charge of drug merchandising of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. Formerly vice-president in charge of the Southwest district, Mr. Henley succeeds H. C. Nolan, who as executive vice-president has been placed in charge of the company's drug department. Mr. Henley has been with the McKesson organization since 1939.

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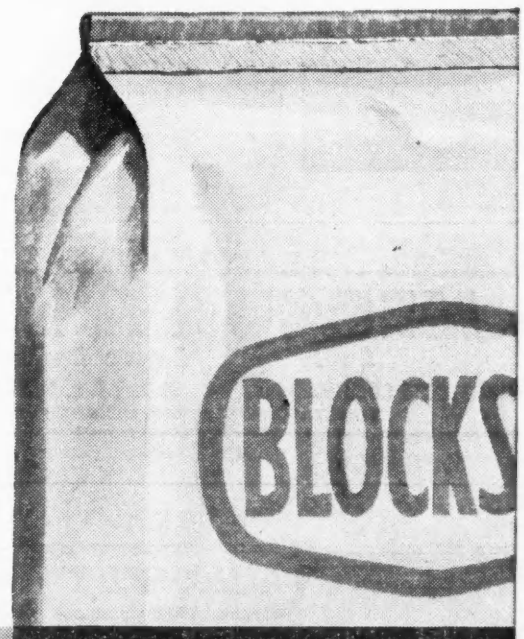

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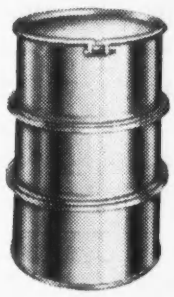

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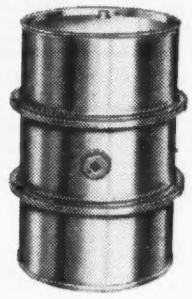

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Dow Announces Formation Of Eastern Research Lab

Dow Chemical Company has announced the formation of its eastern research laboratory at Framingham, Mass., and the appointment of Dr. Fred W. McLafferty as its director.

Dr. R. H. Boundy, vice-president and director of research, said the new laboratory will be located initially in facilities at the company's Framingham operations. He added that the laboratory is an important part of Dow's over-all plans for the growth of its research program.

The lab will be responsible for fundamental research on a long-range basis in various fields of interest to the company, including the areas of organic and inorganic chemicals and plastics, and will also carry on analysis and testing work, Dr. Boundy said.

The laboratory's activities will be closely coordinated with company-wide research operations, and its technical staff will be expanded as additional personnel is required, he pointed out.

Dr. McLafferty joined the company's spectroscopy laboratory in Midland, Mich., in 1950. He has been closely associated with the development of analytical applications of mass spectrometry and vapor phase chromatography.

Purdue Frederick Forms A New Unit in Canada

The formation of a Canadian subsidiary of Purdue Frederick Company, New York, has been announced by Benjamin Schneider, president.

The new firm is the first expansion of the company outside the United States. The move will enable the New York company to participate more fully and effectively in all phases of pharmaceutical development and distribution in Canada, according to Mr. Schneider. Heretofore a Canadian firm represented Purdue Frederick in that country.

Purdue Frederick Company, Ltd., is located at 8230 Mayrand street, Montreal 9, P.Q., and is under the management of Carl Vitale of 2616 Grande Allee, Mackayville, Montreal 23, P. Q., Canada.

Continental, Gair Merger Moves Closer to Reality

General Lucius D. Clay, chairman of the board of Continental Can Company, and George E. Dyke, chairman of the board of Robert Gair Company, have announced that they have agreed in principle on a basis for the merger of the two enterprises, subject to the usual checks of all business and legal matters.

The merger has been approved by the directors of Continental and the executive committee of Robert Gair, both of whom will recommend it to their stockholders.

Ethyl Elects

—Continued from page 4

eral manager of manufacturing two years later.

In 1951, he was elected vice-president in charge of research and engineering. He has been executive vice-president of the company since 1955.

Mr. Shea started his oil industry career in 1916 with Tide Water Oil Company. He was elected a vice-president of that company in 1925, executive vice-president in 1931 and its president in 1933.

Three years later, when Tide Water Oil Company and the Associated Oil Company were merged into one operating company, Mr. Shea was elected executive vice-president.

He held this position until 1939, when he went to the North American Company, serving as its president until 1947, when he became president of Ethyl Corporation.

Air Reduction

—Continued from page 5

and argon in the California, New Mexico and Arizona industrial areas.

The plant will serve primarily the needs of the aircraft, steel, metal fabricating, chemical and food processing industries, as well as the needs of the armed services in the defense program.

Air Reduction Pacific Company, headed by H. P. Etter, president, with headquarters in San Francisco, is Air Reduction's west coast industrial gas and welding products division. The Los Angeles district, in which the plant will be located, is under the supervision of E. W. MacCorkle, vice-president of Air Reduction Pacific.

The Los Angeles plant will be the fourth air liquefaction plant of Air Reduction. The company now operates air liquefaction plants in Butler, Pa., and Riverton, N. J., and is constructing an air liquefaction plant in Chicago.

Lederle Labs Advances Williams in Research Post

Dr. James H. Williams has been named assistant to the director of the Pearl River Laboratories of the research division of American Cyanimid Company, Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N.Y. Dr. Williams was formerly director of the medicinal chemical research department.

Dr. Williams joined American Cyanamid in 1937, working first at the Stamford, Conn., laboratories in what became the chemotherapy department and subsequently went into the patent department. From there he transferred to Pearl River as administrative director of research, was later made director of research of Lederle Laboratories and more recently occupied his latest post as director of medicinal chemical research, research division, American Cyanamid Company.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Trade in fertilizer materials was dull last week as reduced prices went into effect for ammonia and nitrogen solutions. Quotations of fishmeal and scrap declined $2 per ton as a heavy catch in middle and northern Atlantic waters built up supplies. Meal and scrap prices have declined $14 per ton in the past six weeks. Price changes reflected in the OPD price index for the first time with the current issue depressed the index number 1.82 points, down from 108.14 a week ago to 106.32. There was confusion in interpretation of the soil bank legislation, but most trade sources didn't think it would help business much.

In general, the market was in better equilibrium than it had possessed all this year. The baneful influence of imbalance in ammonium sulfate was just about wiped out by the sharp price decline and virtual cessation of cokeoven production on account of the steel strike. The lower prices for ammonia, ammonium nitrate and nitrogen solutions were calculated to restore balance with demand. Reduced production of phosphate rock was another factor that was counted on to sharpen demand.

Potash producers were maintaining production quotas at normal and storing output in warehouses. They weren't selling anything to speak of at this time, which was only normal for this season.

In sharp contrast to the fertilizer business, trade in the pesticides was booming. DDT was short. BHC was doing a heavy export business. The weed killers and brush killers were in strong demand.

Boll weevil, corn borer and grasshopper were on the attack. A determined fight was being made in Florida to stamp out a newcomer, the Mediterranean fruit fly, providing strong demand there for malathion.

Sales of hydrocyanic acid doubled since its introduction for use on cotton crops in February. It was taking away some of the business formerly handled by methyl bromide.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Ammonia, anhydrous, commercial, $5 per ton.
refrigeration, $5 per ton.
aqueous, $5 per ton.
Ammonium nitrate, domestic, $10 per ton.
Canadian, $12 per ton.
Fishmeal, $2 per ton.
Fishscrap, $2 per ton.
Nitrogen solutions, 8c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 8, 1955
106.32	108.14	108.88	110.83

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate with Dolomite—Prices were sustained at quotations of long standing in face of the sharp decline taking effect July 1 in ammonium nitrate prices. The magnesium content of the dolomitic material was finding favor for special applications, particularly in the country around Virginia. Trade over recent weeks was regarded as rather good considering the depressed market for many fertilizer components.

Animal Proteins—The market for fishmeal and scrap softened as supply was swelled by heavy catches in the middle and northern Atlantic waters. Prices declined $2 per ton to quotations of $128 per ton for meal and $124 per ton for scrap. Demand was fair.

The Fish and Wildlife Service reported production of fishmeal and scrap in April was 8,081 tons, 69 percent more than the 4,787 tons produced in April, 1955. Total production in the first four months of calendar 1956 was put at 19,840 tons, 72 percent more than the 11,539 tons produced in the like period in 1955.

Imports in March of this year amounted to only 8,577 tons, the service reported, 23 percent less than the 11,085 tons imported in March, 1955.

Trade in proteins was dull generally. The firming of the market for tankage and blood had evidently been completed, and this trade was stable at quotations reported the week previous.

Sodium Nitrate—Trade was tapering off as the season came to an end. Sales during the fertilizer year over-all were disappointing, but the situation was not critical.

Prices for both domestic and imported Chilean material were sustained at quotations in effect when the fertilizer year began. They withstood the sharp decline in prices of other nitrogen products over the past several weeks and were not expected to weaken in the foreseeable future.

Urea—This market remained surprisingly strong while trade in most other fertilizer materials was sluggish. New production was coming into the market from domestic sources, and imports were substantial. Imports in April were valued at $605,545. Market development was keeping pace with increasing supply.

Prices were said to be fairly strong and were not expected to weaken in response to recently announced declines in several nitrogen fertilizer components.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced in April, 1956, and corresponding data for the previous month:—

	April	March
DDT	10,966,684	11,083,360
2,4-D*	2,530,908	2,521,997
Ester & salts	2,597,757	2,038,719
Acid equivalent	2,033,169	1,622,942
BHC	8,168,008	7,946,551
Gamma isomer	1,328,613	1,223,456
Tetramethylthiuram sulfide	418,340	463,742
2,4,5-T	401,895	375,150

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

Pesticides

Acid, Hydrocyanic—Sales volume has doubled since this fumigant found new application last February on cotton crops. Business has been particularly brisk in the cotton country in the southwest where the acid has largely replaced methyl bromide.

Prices were quoted at 70c. per pound in carlots, delivered, and ranging from 75c. to 90c. per pound in less carlots. The material was being offered packaged in steel cylinders.

Calcium Cyanide—Sales of this grain fumigant were off slightly from the volume reached by this date a year ago.

Quotations in effect currently were 20c. per pound in carlots, from 24c. to 55c. per pound in less carlots, depending on quantity.

2,4-D—This market continued to exhibit considerable strength.

DDT—The tone of the market was firm. Demand continued heavy, and supply was limited in most areas. Heavy pressure was maintained for export. Producers were getting a premium in foreign trade ranging up to as much as 5c. per pound above domestic prices.

Malathion—There has been good volume of extra sales lately for use with a protein bait in the attempt to confine and eliminate the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida. The fly appeared in this country for the first time a few months ago, presumably coming in at Miami's International Airport. It had spread by last week to several Florida counties. Malathion was being applied intensively by ground and air.

In general, trade had picked up in the past six weeks after a relatively poor showing in early spring, but the broad use spectrum of malathion made it less sensitive than most other pesticides to the week by week changes in weather.

There was a fair export market.

Parathion—Cold weather limited trade up until about six weeks ago, but it has improved markedly since that time.

Production in Denmark and Germany limited export business to negligible volume.

2,4,5-T—Heavy demand for brush killers was supporting this market in a prosperous condition.

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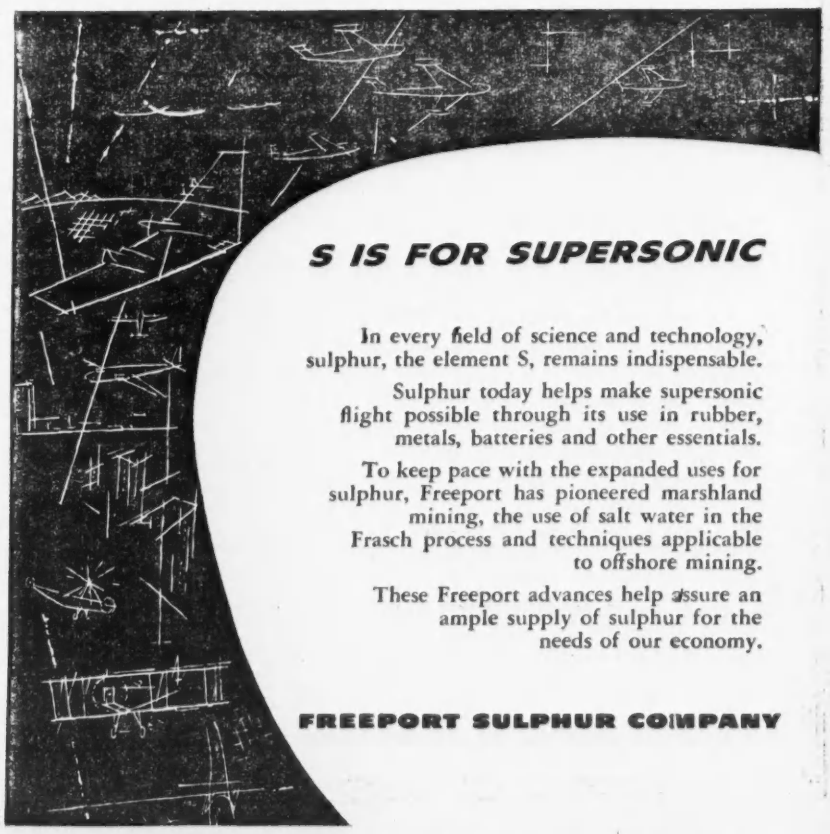

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Aliphatic Organics

Last week saw a number of previously reported price changes in this market go into effect as well as a few new changes. Hexylene glycol, in addition to being advanced ½c. per pound in drums as was the case in the other glycols, was increased a similar amount in tankcars. Synthetic methyl acetone was hiked 3½c. in tankcars with a proportionate increase in drum lots while diethylene glycol diethyl ether was advanced ¼c. per pound.

Other price changes which affected bulk shipments were noted in triethyl and monoethylamine, which were advanced 1½c. and 2c. per pound, respectively, in tankcars. Ethyl alcohol was advanced 5c. per gallon across the board, effective July 1 and formaldehyde was increased 2/10c. in tankcars and ¼c. in less than tankcars. A whole group of chlorinated solvents was advanced in price last week. Carbon tetrachloride and perchloroethylene were advanced ½c. per pound in tankcars and proportionately higher in drum quantities. Zone 2 pricing on these two solvents was dropped simultaneously and one uniform price currently prevails throughout the country.

Trichloroethylene, 1, 1, 1-trichloroethane, methylene chloride and methyl chloride were also advanced ½c. in tankcars and tank trucks. Drum prices were advanced varying amounts. The sole price reduction, effective July 1, was in cyclohexanol, which was reduced 3c. per pound in tankcars. The price cut was expected to spur consumer interest and boost consumption.

Ethanolamines (mono-,di- and tri-) were advanced in drum quantities and the overall amount of these compounds going into detergents and surfactants has been steadily on the increase. According to a recent government agency report on production and sales of surface-active agents, the United States output of all surface-active agents in 1955 was 1,153,000,000 pounds, an increase of 12 percent over the 1,026,000,000 pounds reported for 1954. Sales in 1955 amounted to 1,066,000,000 pounds, valued at 241,000,000 dollars compared with 913,000,000 pounds, valued at 196,000,000 dollars in 1954.

Production in 1955 of cyclic surface-active agents amounted to 764,000,000 pounds, an increase of 124,000,000 pounds over the output of 640,000,000 pounds reported for 1954. Sales of cyclic surface-active agents in 1955 totaled 705,000,000 pounds, valued at 148,000,000 dollars, compared with sales of 577,000,000 pounds, valued at 120,000,000 dollars in 1954.

Production in 1955 of acyclic surface-active agents amounted to 389,000,000 pounds, only slightly more than the 386,000,000 pounds in 1954. Sales of acyclic surface-active agents in 1955 totaled 361,000,000 pounds, valued at 93,000,000 dollars, compared with sales of 336,000,000 pounds, valued at 76,000,000 dollars in 1954.

Acetic Acid—Demand for acetic acid was reported to be running at a steady rate. Supplies were said to be adequate to meet current consumer needs and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Prices were firm with no changes anticipated in this quarter.

Production of synthetic acetic acid in April aggregated 43,181,149 pounds according to the Tariff Commission compared to 39,864,788 pounds in March. Production of natural acetic acid as reported by the Bureau of the Census amounted to 1,824,000 pounds in April this year compared to 1,986,000 pounds during March.

Acetic Anhydride — Quotations held steady during the recent flurry of price changes in aliphatic organic chemicals on July 1. Demand was reported satisfactory, on the whole, with supplies adequate to accommodate current consumer requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Production of acetic anhydride totaled 71,801,614 pounds in April according to the United States Tariff Commission compared to 79,149,905 pounds in March this year.

Acetone—Demand for this solvent continued to move at unchanged levels. The cutback in auto production has been reflected to some degree by a decline in acetone consumption in lacquer solvent mixtures. Supplies of acetone continue adequate and prices steady in the face of rising production and shipping costs.

Production of acetone was reported by the United States Tariff Commission to have aggregated 50,110,527 pounds in April, compared to 47,413,972 pounds in March of this year.

Amyl Acetate — This market was unchanged, pricewise. Demand continues at a healthy pace although consumption logically has been hurt by the decline in the rate of output in the industry which is a major user of lacquers and lacquer solvents. Supplies of both fermentation and synthetic amyl acetates were reported to be more than adequate to meet current requirements.

Butyl Alcohol—Demand for butyl alcohol was reported to be unchanged since last reported. Supplies are adequate to accommodate trade requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were firm.

Production of normal butyl alcohol totaled 21,471,339 pounds in April, 1956, compared to 20,121,440 pounds turned out in March, the Tariff Commission reported.

Carbon Disulfide—The market was steady last week. Inquiry was routine and supplies adequate to meet consumer requirements. Prices were steady and expected to hold through this quarter.

Production of carbon disulfide aggregated 49,204,840 pounds in April, according to the Tariff Commission as compared with the 52,209,138 pounds produced in March.

Carbon Tetrachloride—An across the board increase of ½c. per pound went into effect on this chlorinated solvent July 1, 1956. The price increase boosted the current schedule to 10c. in tankcars, 11c. in drum carloads and 13¼c. in less than carloads. Higher manufacturing as well as freight costs were behind the increase, according to producers.

Demand for carbon tetrachloride was reported to be at a steady rate while supplies were ample to accommodate trade requirements. Production of carbon tetrachloride was reported by the Tariff Commission to have amounted to 26,681,385 pounds in April compared to 29,755,661 pounds in March.

Ethyl Alcohol—Prices were advanced 5c. per gallon on 190 proof ethyl alcohol last week and a host of specially denatured formulae as well as proprietary solvent were affected proportionally. The price increase pushed the tankcar price to 47c. per gallon for the tax free material. The price hike was attributed to higher costs, all around, including shipping, labor and raw materials.

Ethylene Glycol—Prices were advanced in carload and less than carload drum quantities ½c. per pound, effective July 1. The increase was a logical consequence of the steady spiral in manufacturing and shipping costs. Ethylene and propylene glycols were included in the price hike as well as the glycol ethers.

Demand for ethylene glycol was currently running quite heavy Antifreeze canners were operating at full blast in anticipation of a higher than ever demand for this product. Contributing to this growth in antifreeze consumption has been the increasing number of cars as well as the fact that the more powerful engines which are being put out, require larger cooling capacities and hence greater

Price Trends

Advanced

Alcohol, ethyl, 5c. per gal.
Carbon tetrachloride, ½c. per lb.
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, ¼c. per lb.
Formaldehyde, 2/10c. per lb.
Hexylene glycol, ½c. per lb.
Methyl acetone, syn., 3½c. per lb.
Chloride, ½c. per lb.
Methylene chloride, ½c. per lb.
Monoethylamine, 2c. per lb.
Perchloroethylene ½c. per lb.
1,1,1-trichloroethane, ½c. per lb.
Trichloroethylene, ½c. per lb.
Triethylamine, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cyclohexanol, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 8, 1955
131.10	130.93	130.93	131.03

For Current Prices see Page 9

amounts of glycol per car to protect against freezing of the coolant.

The past year saw an unprecedented jump in consumption for ethylene glycol. Production of the glycol in the latter part of the year averaged 85,500,000 pounds which is equivalent to 1,025,000,000 pounds in contrast to a rated annual capacity of over 900,000,000 pounds. With antifreeze requirements accounting for some 81 percent of overall output, the remainder was divided up in a rather diversified number of usages.

According to one survey explosives accounted for about 3 percent or more of the market; synthetic fibers, 2.3 percent with alkyd resins, hydraulic fluids and adhesives coming in for less than one percent of the overall total. The outlook this year is for ethylene glycol consumption to continue to grow and for supplies to remain just about in pace with demand.

Demand for diethylene and triethylene glycols continues to grow at a slow rate. These compounds are used in a number of diversified industries; in the manufacture of printing inks; dehydration of natural gas; air purification; plasticizers and as solvents in certain extraction processes. Supplies of both these glycols were reported adequate and expected to remain ample for anticipated needs.

Formaldehyde—A price increase of 2/10c. per pound in tankcars and ¼c. on drum carloads went into effect on July 1. The increase was ascribed to higher all around costs of manufacture and increased freight rates.

Demand for formaldehyde continues to move at a brisk rate, for the most part, although there have been let downs in consumption in some industries, notably those which directly depend upon the auto industry for much of their business. The latest figure on production in that industry for the first half of this year showed a decline of approximately 1,000,000 units compared to the first half of 1955.

Plastics and plywood manufacture, however, continue as prime consumers of formaldehyde and the high rate of construction activity would seem to assure a continuance of the high level of inquiry from those industries.

Glycerine — The spot market ruled steady last week. Seemingly unperturbed by the steady rise in the costs of production for many chemicals, glycerine has become one of the more stable chemicals, pricewise, over the past two years. The growing importance of synthetic glycerine was credited with adding to the stability of the market. Despite the added boost in synthetic output in the past year, it appears very likely that the output of natural glycerine will continue to command the lion's share of the market through 1956. Overall consumption of glycerine this year has continued to expand substantially over 1955.

With regard to glycerine stocks, a recent revision of prior reported figured indicated that stocks of refined glycerine in April were actually underestimated by over 12 percent. Refined stocks in April were actually 64,596,000 pounds, having been previously reported at 56,596,000 pounds. This revision was explained as correcting a cumulative error resulting as glycerine coming out of producers' stocks (shipments) was delayed in being included in consumers inventories.

Calculated disappearance of glycerine was readjusted in light of the change in the amount of stocks which totaled 23,108,000 pounds in April compared to the 24,621,000 pounds originally reported. May figures for crude production (including synthetic) totaled 20,228,000 pounds, some 10 percent below the April level of production. Also during May, stocks rose about 0.7 percent, according to the revised figures.

Monoethylamine — Prices were hiked across the board on this compound last week. Tankcar quotations were advanced 2c. per pound, while drum carloads and less than carloads were increased 2½c. per pound. The increase brought the current tankcar price to 35c. with carloads listed at 37½c. and less than carloads at 38½c. per pound.

Perchloroethylene—An across the board boost of ½c. per pound was put into effect on July 1. Simultaneously separate prices for western areas of the country were eliminated and a uniform price currently prevails. The current tankcar price on this chlorinated olefin is 11½c. per pound while drum carload and less than carload quotations were listed at 13c. and 14½c., respectively.

Triethylamine — Prices were advanced last week, effective July 1, on this chemical in all quantity brackets. Tankcars were advanced 1½c. per pound to 46½c. while truck loads and drum carloads were hiked 1½c. to 49 cents. The increase was one of a number of price hikes on that date and reflected higher costs of production and shipping.

Shell's Exploration Unit Announces Staff Changes

Three staff changes in Shell Oil Company's exploration and production department have been announced by A. J. Galloway, vice president.

A. F. Van Everdingen, chief reservoir engineer of the production technical services division at Houston, Tex., has been appointed to the newly-created position of manager of production economics in New York. He will be responsible for long range studies of the economics of production in the United States and Canada.

G. E. Archie has been named assistant manager of the production technical services division at Houston. He had been chief logging engineer there.

C. S. Matthews, senior chemist in the physical department of Shell Development Company, Houston, will assume the position of chief reservoir engineer formerly held by Mr. Van Everdingen.

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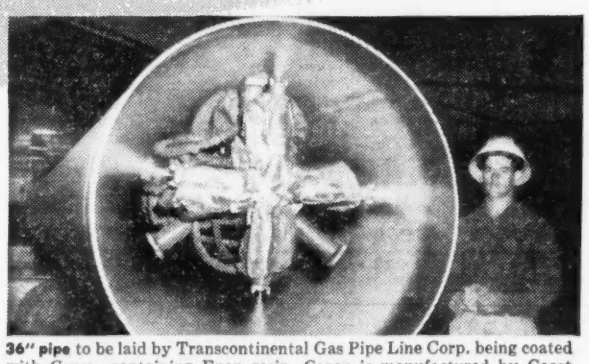

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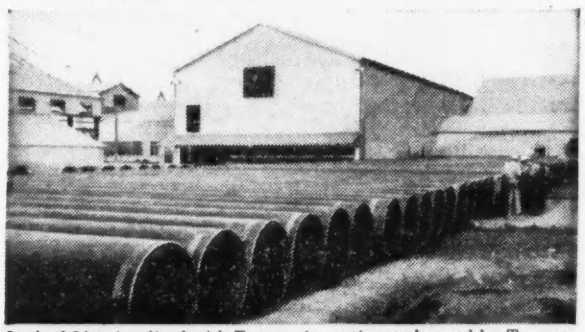

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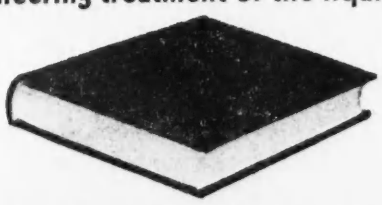

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Tone of the textile and leather chemicals market remained on a steady basis despite the usual let down in consuming demand due the start of the vacation period. Moderate volume of business was reported by trade sources, chiefly for actual needs. Withdrawals against contracts were lighter. Prices for the entire list were maintained at prevailing levels. Higher price schedule for sodium hydrosulfite—2 cents per pound became effective July 1. Other chemicals were without change.

Firm tone prevailed in potato starch due to tight supplies. Mills in Maine were shut down for the summer. Fair demand was noted for stocks on the spot. Top grade of Brazilian tapioca flour was in limited supply and offers for shipment were scanty and held at fractionally higher prices. Supplies on spot were closely held at former levels. Other sizing materials remained unchanged and steady.

Inquiry for tanning materials was quiet, the market reflecting the shut down of many tanneries during this month because of summer vacations. While business was inactive, primary markets remained steady and replacements were maintained at unchanged quotations.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 8, 1955
107.45	107.45	107.42	104.63

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates — Buying interest for replacements has slackened appreciably, while a fair movement continued against current contracts. Prices were unchanged and steady for all grades.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Steady consuming demand was noted from the textile industry, despite a slackening of business in some sections of the trade. Quotations of 35 percent grade were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—This material was firm at the advance of 2c. per pound which became effective July 1. Demand continued moderate, with a good volume of business placed before the higher schedule went into effect. Carlots and truckloads were quoted at 24c. per pound, works and 24½c. in less than truckloads.

Sulfonated Oils—Demand slackened to immediate requirements. Quotations were unchanged for all varieties.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin — Consuming demand was reported at its peak. Market was unchanged and firm ranging from 65c. to $1 per pound, depending upon quantity. Stocks were adequate for prompt shipment.

Corn Dextrin—Condition in this market remained steady at prevailing quotations. Demand was moderate, chiefly for prompt requirements. All grades were quotably unchanged. Gum was quoted at $9.18 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; light canary, $8.92; dark canary, $9.02, and white, $8.76, same basis. Less carlots commanded a premium of 15c. per 100 pounds.

Corn Starch—While demand was restricted to actual needs, the market was steady at unchanged quotations. Pearl was quoted at $7.17 per 100 pounds, carlots, paperbags, New York delivery and powder, $7.29, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 lbs. higher. Visible corn supply increased 5,099,000 bushels to 52,391,000 bushels for the week ended June 29, against 27,478,000 for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Business was light and spotty. Prices were unchanged and well held. Flake was quoted at $2 to $2.02 per pound and powder, $2.04 to $2.06, spot as to quantity. Technical was firm and in limited supply and held at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Liquid egg production during May totaled 94,156,000 pounds, compared with 84,687,000 pounds, May last year and the 1950-54 average of 85,877,000 pounds. The quantities used for freezing, drying and immediate consumption were all larger than a year earlier.

Egg solids production amounted to 3,308,000 pounds, against 2,913,000 pounds in May last year and the average of 6,079,000 pounds. May production consisted of 904,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 1,434,000 pounds of dried albumen and 970,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during May last year consisted of 451,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 1,293,000 pounds of dried albumen and 1,169,000 pounds of dried yolk. Frozen egg production totaled 74,402,000 pounds, compared with 68,700,000 pounds in May last year and the 1950-54 average of 62,521,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks increased 43 million pounds in May, compared with an increase of 45 million pounds in May last year and the average increase of 39 million pounds.

Egg Yolk—Buying interest lagged, with users taking small lots for immediate needs. Prices were without change ranging from $1.05 to $1.07 per pound, spot as to quantity. Yolk production in May was indicated at 970,000 pounds, against 1,169,000 pounds, May last year.

Potato Starch—Steady consuming demand was noted for stocks on spot, while interest in replacements from mills was quiet. Spot stocks were maintained from 8¾c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Production in Maine was reported at a standstill and carlots were merely nominal at 7¾c., f.o.b. mills. Idaho starch also was unchanged and nominal at 6c., same basis. Trading in Dutch starch was quiet, with carlots maintained at 7.95c. per pound exdock, duty paid.

Sago Flour — Demand was confined to actual needs. Prices were unchanged and steady. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c., exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Brazilian flour replacement were in tight supply, especially for top grades. Offers were limited with buyers having to take lower grades in order to get the top grade. The latter was firmly held on the basis of 7.2c. to 7¼c. per pound, carlots exdock, prompt shipment. Supplies here were maintained at 8½c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Medium Siamese was held at 5.85c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Trading was light. Prices were unchanged and steady. Imported solid extract guaranteed 60 percent was quoted at 9⅛c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment and powdered, 70 percent, 10⅝c., same basis.

Cutch — Buying interest was reported fair, chiefly for prompt shipment. Offers for shipment were maintained at 8½c. per pound, duty paid, exdock.

Mangrove Bark — Interest in replacements has slackened, but shipments were maintained at unchanged quotations. African bark was quoted at $68 per ton, exdock; Colombian, $58, and Ecuadorian, $55, same basis for prompt shipment.

Myrobalans—Trading was quiet. Shipments were quotably unchanged and steady. No. 1 assorted was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock; crushed, $79 to $80, and Bombay, $63 to $64, same basis.

Quebracho Extract — Primary market remained steady, despite slow demand. Prices were unchanged for both grades. Solid ordinary, guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, ex-dock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c., same basis.

Valonia—Business was reported quiet. Offers for shipments were closely held at former levels. Cups were offered at $57 per ton, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment; beards were nominal at $81 per ton, same basis. Extract was quoted at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle — Fair inquiry was noted for nearby shipment, with actual business limited. Prices were maintained for all grades. Fair average bark was held at $98 per ton, carlots, exdock and merchantable, $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract was quoted at 9⅞c. per pound and South African, 10c., carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Petroleum Derivatives

Producers throughout the industry reported that though the long-term picture for petroleum solvent and diluent producers might not be overly bright, as a result of the steel strike, the immediate picture was a relatively fair one. This was attributed to needs that have to date been supplied by coke oven producers and now may only be supplied by petroleum producers. How long the present situation lasts, of course, is a moot question. There is also the matter of extensive stock piling done directly preceding the strike. Whether or not and to what degree this material will move will also be an important factor. Some dealers noted that should the strike hold out for any great length of time, some markets that fall into petroleum producers' hands may continue to buy from them.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 8, 1955
105.47	105.47	105.47	104.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

In its recently published annual study, the U. S. Tariff Commission noted that the output of crude products from petroleum and natural gas in 1955 was 16,179 million pounds, compared with 13,446 million pounds in 1954, an increase of 20 percent. Sales in 1955 were 10,432 millions pounds, valued at 362 million dollars, compared with 7,551 million pounds valued at 284 million dollars, in the previous year. Production of all aromatic and naphthenic products in 1955 was 3,175 million pounds, an increase of 10 percent over 1954. Sales in 1955 amounted to 2,377 million pounds valued at 90 million dollars, compared with 2,026 million pounds valued at 79 million dollars, in 1954, an increase of 17 percent in quantity and 14 percent in value. The output of benzol (except motor grade) from petroleum was 723 million pounds in 1955, or 7 percent more than in 1954. Production of toluol was 1,038 million pounds in 1955, compared with 890 million pounds in 1954. The outfit of xylol decreased to 699 million pounds in 1955 from the 726 million pounds reported for 1954.

The production of aliphatic hydrocarbons in 1955 was 13,004 million pounds, an increase of 2,432 million pounds from the 10,572 million pounds reported for 1954. Sales of aliphatic hydrocarbons amounted to 8,055 million pounds valued at 271 million dollars, in 1955, compared with 5,523 million pounds, valued at 204 million dollars, in 1954. The production of ethylene in 1955 was 3,048 million pounds, compared with an output of 2,345 million pounds, in 1954. Propane production in 1955 was 2,007 million pounds and production of propylene and propane-propylene mixture was 1,331 million pounds. In 1954 propane production was 1,675 million pounds and that of propylene and propane-propylene mixture was 1,204 million pounds. Production of butadiene, one of the ingredients of GR-S type synthetic rubber was 1,411 million pounds in 1955, compared with 809 million pounds in 1954.

The daily average production of natural gas liquids in April was 32.3 million gallons, 12 percent above April, 1955, according to the Bureau of Mines. The daily average production of liquefield gases at refineries was 6.1 million gallons, 37 percent greater than a year ago.

The daily average demand for natural gasoline was 4 percent greater than during April, 1955. Stocks were 9 million gallons above a year ago.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol — Both dealers and producers showed agreement last week in concluding that the steel strike should give fresh strength to the already firm and progressive petroleum benzol market. This, they said, would hold true in spite of the stock piling that move along at such a furious pace in the days and months preceding the strike. Dealers noted that the level to which the market might develop would be virtually completely dependent upon the length of time the strike lasts. However, they noted, the loss of production and material, no matter how long present situation does exist, will place a strong demand upon petroleum benzol for many months to come.

Napthenic Acid — Production of napthenic acid in 1955 totaled 16,687,000 pounds according to the Bureau of Mines. Sales for the year totaled 18,083,000 pounds valued at $1,900,000 at a unit value of 11c. per pound. A breakdown of the Bureau of Mines figures shows that of the initial production total, 11,954,000 pounds was napthenic acid number 225-249. Sales for this material of 13,654,000 pounds sold for $1,566,000 at the same unit value of 11c. per pound.

Toluol—Petroleum producers last week noted that the present steel industry situation should be a shot in the arm to the slow moving, easy toluol petroleum market. Though they noted that there was no anticipated immediate movement upward, there was hope that many sales and production areas now controled by coke oven toluol might be tapped by petroleum sales. Though they acknowledge heavy reservoirs of coke oven material, they noted that the length, of the strike should deplete these stock piles appreciably. Also, it was noted, this material might not be able to move effectively during the strike in which instance, the field would be completely open to the petroleum people.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Production of propane during April totaled 323,080,000 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines. The breakdown of the figure places 90,300,000 gallons at refineries and 232,780,000 gallons at plants. Stocks at plants, terminals and underground for April was 116,186,000 gallons as compared with the March figure of 76,557,000 gallons. L.R.G. stocks at refineries during April totaled 10,416,000 gallons as compared with 9,870,000 gallons for the previous month. April demand for propane amounted to 2,352,000 gallons for use in gasoline and 280,553,000 gallons for other uses.

Production of Butane during April amounted to 167,707,000 gallons with 108,739,000 gallons from plants and 58,968,000 gallons from refineries. Stocks at plants, terminals and underground for April was 111,526,000 gallons as compared with 102,496,000 gallons for March. L.R.G. stocks at refineries for April were listed at 22,134,000 gallons as compared 18,186,000 gallons for the previous month. Demand for April was computed at 41,087,000 gallons for use in gasoline and 113,642,000 gallons for other uses.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended June 22 was 7,055,850 barrels of which 116,400 barrels were lease condensate mixed with crude oil losing its identity as such.

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 8,087,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 27,263,000 barrels of gasoline; 1,954,000 barrels of kerosine; 12,487,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil and 7,696,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 16 totaled 274,075,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 275,147,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents a decrease of 1,072,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,773,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 701,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

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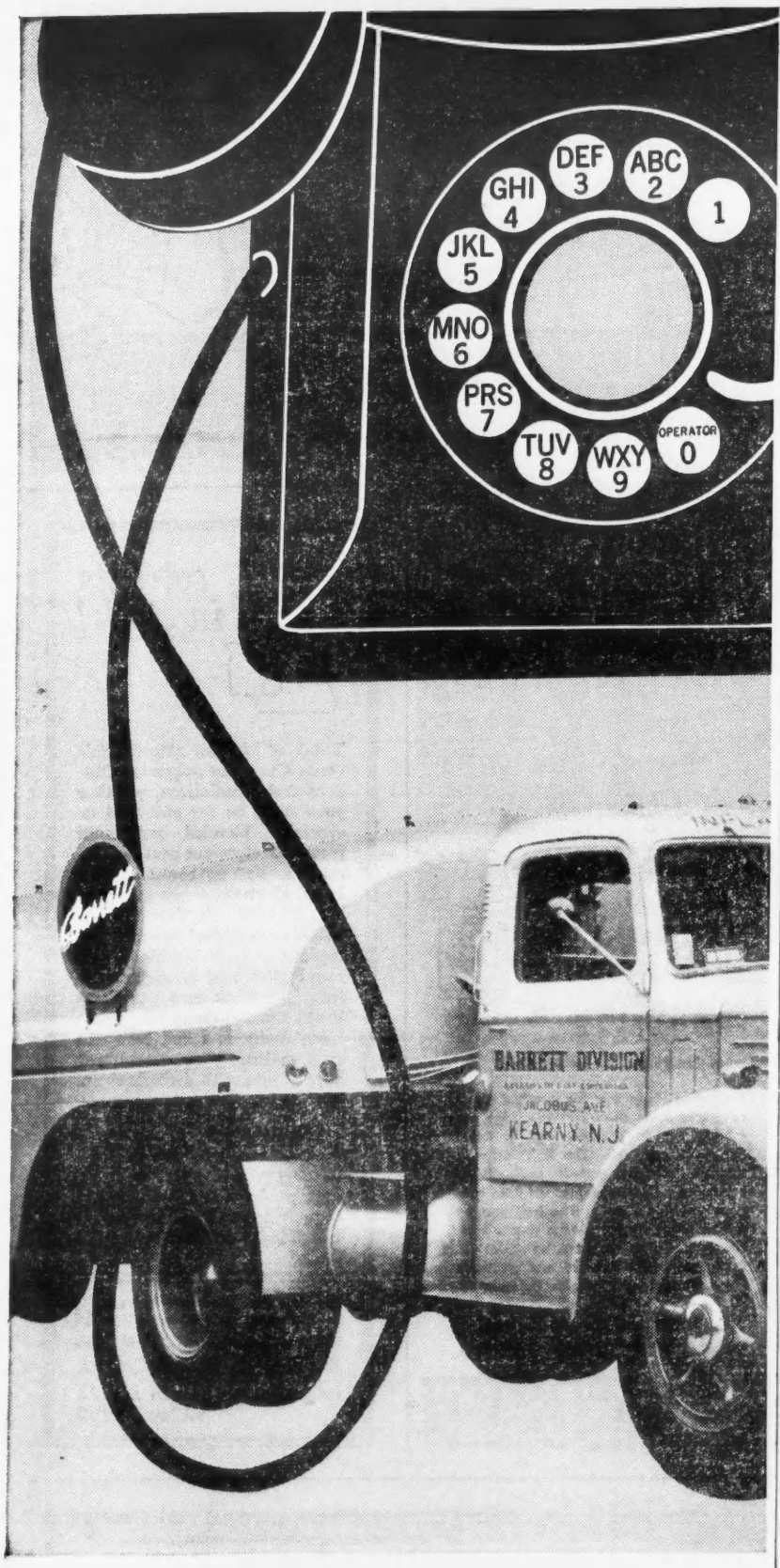

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Coal Chemicals

There was surprisingly little dislocation in the market in the first week of trade following shutdown of the steel mills and no panic. Benzol, probably the most vulnerable byproduct of steel, was in good supply and was expected to be adequate for about eight weeks. The only shortages to appear immediately were local and could be made up at this time by interplant transfers. There were heavy stocks of toluol. Phenol was in heavy demand, and consumers were being taken care of promptly. Producers said there was enough phenol to meet the demand for several weeks. They said there were no indications of panic buying anywhere.

In addition to several price increases announced earlier to go into effect July 1, advances were put into effect on contract on that date for o-tert-amyl phenol and p-tert-amyl phenol, both up 1c. per pound, and for di-tert-amyl phenol and di-sec-amyl phenol, each up ¾c. per pound.

Russian naphthalene was being docked here. Napththalene had been easier in recent months, but the steel strike has cut off the main source of supply. Phthalic anhydride, also off slight in recent months, was expected to pick up a bit at this time on account of increased sales volume in paints.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated production in the week ended July 8 amounted to 13.0 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 320,000 net tons of steel. It revised its estimate for production in the week previous, originally 94.0 percent, down to 84.9 percent, equivalent to 2,090,000 net tons of steel. Some major producers began to bank furnaces in the week of the strike call as early as Thursday, and the bulk of the industry was buttoned up by the time labor was called off the job at midnight Saturday.

Figures were 2,380,000 tons of steel turned out in the comparable week a month ago and 2,073,000 tons produced in the corresponding week a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, p-toluenesulfonic, 1c. per lb.
o-tert-Amyl phenol, 1c. per lb.
p-tert-Amyl phenol, 1c. per lb.
p-tert-Butyl phenol, 1c. per lb.
p-Chloroaniline, 2c. per lb.
o-Chlorophenol, 1½c. per lb.
p-Chlorophenol, 1½c. per lb.
Di-sec-amyl phenol, ¾c. per lb.
Di-tert-amyl phenol, ¾c. per lb.
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, 9c. per lb.
p-Nitrophenol, 3c. per lb.
Pentachlorophenol, 1c. per lb.
p-Phenetidine, 3c. per lb.
Phenol, 90-92%, 1c. per lb.
82-84%, 1c. per lb.
39°C, 1c. per lb.
Synthetic, 1c. per lb.
p-Phenylphenol, 2c. per lb.
Sodium Pentachlorophenate, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 8, 1955
114.72	114.69	114.91	114.73

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—Consumers began to whittle down enormous stocks accumulated in anticipation of the steel strike as demand continued to exert heavy pressure. Styrene monomer, phenol and BHC were moving to strong demand.

No real shortages were apparent yet, but there were some dislocations. Some plants were caught short locally and had to absorb premium freight costs for interplant transfers. In general, supplies looked to be adequate for from six to eight weeks. If the steel strike should last that long, critical shortages would begin to appear at that time in spots, producers reported.

The strike made a gaping hole in overall production, but petroleum sources maintained substantial output and imports continued fairly heavy.

Naphthalene—Imports, which have been making up a substantial proportion of domestic supply, included a shipment of 1,000 tons from Russia docked at New Bedford, Massachusetts, June 29.

The market here has been somewhat easier in the past two or three months, partly reflecting the easier tone in the phthalic anhydride trade. However, the steel strike has cut off the major source of supply, and the balance of supply and demand was expected to change radically in a short time if the strike goes on.

The market was reported growing soft in Europe.

Toluol—It would be a long strike that would permit cokeoven producers of toluol to sell up their inventories and start out again with a clean slate. A start was made last week, however. Toluol was abundant. Even if cokeoven sources were dried up, consumers' requirements could be satisfied by the oil industry.

Intermediates

o-tert-Amyl phenol—The base price was increased 1c. per pound effective July 1 on contract. The drum differential was

Aromatic Chemicals Output: April

Following are statistics based on data compiled by the Tariff Commission relating to production of certain aromatic chemicals during April and corresponding figures for the month previous, with percentage change indicated. Figures representing cokeoven production of benzol, creosote oil, crude naphthalene and toluol are those previously published with other figures reported by the Bureau of Mines. Where no figure is given, it is because available data would have disclosed confidential information or because the data on hand were believed to be incomplete. Dyes are identified by color index or prototype number.

		April 1956	*March* 1956	*Percent Change*
Acetanilide, tech and USP	lbs.	.....	.....	....
Aniline	lbs.	12,488,873	13,168,948	— 5
Benzol, tar distillers	gals.	2,418,938	* 3,233,318	—25
Cokeoven operators	gals.	15,894,055	16,722,340	— 5
Total from coal sources	gals.	18,312,993	*19,955,658	— 8
Petroleum operators	gals.	9,189,396	*10,448,967	—12
Total from all sources	gals.	27,502,389	*30,404,625	—10
Creosote oil (100 percent creosote basis)				
Tar distillers	gals.	7,224,137	7,840,664	— 8
Cokeoven operators	gals.	1,937,423	2,325,637	—17
Total	gals.	9,161,560	10,166,301	—10
Cresols, meta-para	lbs.	1,178,847	1,094,901	+ 8
Ortho-meta-para	lbs.	1,023,594	1,348,786	—24
Cresylic Acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	5,007,169	4,811,046	+ 4
Dyes, C. I. 202, chrome blue black R	lbs.	.....	.....	....
C. I. 581, direct black EW	lbs.	410,205	381,269	+ 8
P. 302, naphthol AS	lbs.	124,010	140,778	—12
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	42,068,433	40,191,143	+ 5
Naphthalene, crude, tar distillers	lbs.	26,646,238	26,357,169	+ 1
Cokeoven operators	lbs.	16,637,459	17,003,606	— 2
Total crude	lbs.	43,233,697	43,360,775	0
Refined, tar distillers	lbs.	8,059,373	7,224,034	+12
Phenol, tech. and USP, all sources	lbs.	45,996,073	45,662,812	+ 1
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	28,271,143	29,625,054	— 5
Styrene, from all plants	lbs.	86,626,561	92,758,136	— 7
Toluol, cokeoven operators	gals.	3,307,312	3,611,329	— 8
From other sources	gals.	10,726,792	13,955,530	—23
Total from all sources	gals.	14,034,104	17,566,859	—20
Xylol, from all scurces	gals.	11,968,548	10,638,595	+13

*Revised.

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Coal Chemicals

increased ½c. per pound at the same time.

The new price schedule quoted the material at 47c. per pound in tanklots at the works, 49½c. per pound in carlots and truck loads, 50½c. per pound for less.

p-tert-Amyl phenol—Prices were advanced effective July 1 on contract 1c. per pound across the board. On a works basis, quotations were now 25¾c. per pound in tanklots, 26¾c. per pound in carlots and truck loads and 27¾c. per pound for less.

Di-sec-amyl phenol—Effective July 1 on contract, the tanklots price was raised ¾c. per pound to a new quotation of 29½c. per pound at the works. For carlots and truck loads, the increase amounted to 1¼c. per pound, the quotation on these quantities moving up to 32c. per pound. For smaller quantities, the price advanced ¾c. per pound, up from 32¼c. to 33c. per pound.

Di-tert-amyl phenol—The base price was advanced ¾c. per pound effective July 1 on contract. Drum differentials were increased ½c. per pound on carlots and truck loads but were unchanged for smaller orders.

The new quotations were 29½c. per pound in tanklots, works basis, 32c. per pound in carlots and truck loads, 33c. per pound for less.

Styrene Monomer—Demand has been holding up surprisingly well, producers reported. Styrene-type resins were off slightly, but increased demand for GR-S from non-automotive consumers was counterbalancing the decline in demand for tires for automobiles.

Business in June was off somewhat from that of May, one producer reported, but he said the drop was no more than seasonal, reflecting the trend in some consumer industries to shut down during vacation periods. For the same reason, July was expected to be somewhat slower than June.

Producers could count on a sound market for many months. There was a long-range threat, however, in announcement by leading tire producers that they would undertake to produce their own styrene.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending July 8 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	124,534
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	5,302,749
Benzol	gals.	474,034
Coaltar	gals.	2,329,996
Creosote oil	gals.	90,388
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	504,163
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	1,866
Toluol	gals.	104,448
Xylol	gals.	30,129

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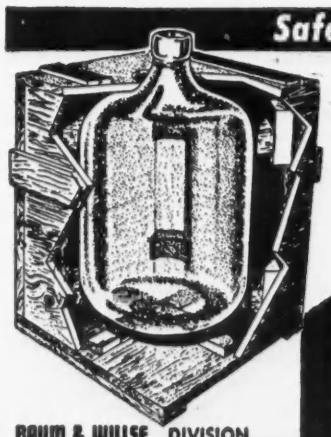

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The mid-week holiday effectively limited what little activity there was in this market, it was noted. With the temperature of late running above normal, inquiry for a number of seasonal items was reported to be good. Such chemicals as citric acid, cream of tartar and tartaric acid as well as sodium benzoate were all in seasonally good demand. Pricewise, there was no indication of any impending changes slated and normally the summer is a period of quiet in this regard.

The antibiotics were steady with streptomycin moving steadily into agricultural applications. Streptomycin and other antibiotics have been successfully used in the treatment of plant fungi and diseases in field tests and have achieved commercial importance. This year was expected to see streptomycin consumption in this outlet continue to grow, it was said.

Other growing uses for antibiotics which are currently on a commercial scale and expected to go larger are in the food processing industries. One antibiotic is being used in the preservation of frozen chicken and other related applications were reportedly being studied.

ACTH—Demand for ACTH continues to run at a satisfactory rate, according to producers. The supply situation is healthy and expected to continue in the immediate future. ACTH has been said to have definite value in more than 100 diseases. In some 45 conditions, there is no superior treatment to ACTH, a record allegedly unsurpassed for a single drug. ACTH therapy is safe as well as effective, it was said.

Under ACTH treatment, elevated temperatures usually return to normal, pain often ceases dramatically, joint swelling may disappear completely, and the patient experiences a marked sense of well-being and improved appetite.

ACTH stimulates the adrenal to produce all of the corticoid hormones. These, in natural balance, are essential to the body's defense against many diseases. ACTH keeps the adrenals functioning and ever responsive to stress.

ACTH is not synonymous with the corticoids, such as cortisone, hydrocortisone, prednisone and prednisolone. When these hormones are administered, they produce adrenal atrophy, depression of adrenal functions, and unresponsiveness to stress, it was noted.

The anti-inflammatory action of ACTH has resulted in its use in many diseases with duration of treatment ranging from a few days to a few weeks. Some of the more common diseases in which ACTH therapy is highly beneficial are: alcoholism, burns, bursitis, drug sensitivities.

Bismuth Salts—Demand for bismuth salts, on the whole, was reported to be routine. Supplies were adequate and expected to continue ample in the immediate future. Prices were unchanged.

Gelatin—Demand for gelatin was reported to be moving at a good seasonal pace. Supplies were adequate to accommodate trade requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prics were unchanged.

Production of gelatin totaled 5,064,000 pounds in May this year compared to 4,671,000 pounds in April and 4,840,000 pounds in the corresponding month, the Bureau of the Census reported last week. Classified by type, production of edible gelatin amounted to 3,684,000 pounds in May compared to 3,352,000 pounds during April and 3,550,000 pounds in May last year. Output of technical grade gelatin aggregated 172,000 pounds in May compared to 168,000 pounds in April and 180,000 pounds in May, 1955. Production of pharmaceutical gelatin totaled 239,000 pounds in May compared to 339,000 pounds in April and 252,000 pounds in May last year while the output of photographic material was 969,000 pounds in May, compared to 812,000 pounds in April and 858,000 pounds in May, 1955.

Total shipments of gelatin in May aggregated 4,954,000 pounds compared to 5,217,000 pounds in April and 4,345,000 pounds during May, 1955.

Classified by type, shipments of edible gelatin totaled 3,676,000 pounds in May compared to 3,974,000 pounds in April and 3,164,000 pounds in May last year. Shipments of technical gelatin amounted to 149,000 pounds in May compared to 157,000 pounds in April and 217,000 pounds in May, 1955. Shipments of pharmaceutical gelatin totaled 325,000 pounds in May compared to 355,000 pounds in April and 282,000 pounds in May last year while shipments of photographic quality gelatin aggregated 804,000 pounds in May compared to 731,000 pounds in April and 682,000 pounds in May, 1955.

Gelatin stocks at the end of May, 1956, totaled 12,786,000 pounds and included 6,451,000 pounds of edible gelatin, 1,356,000 pounds of technical grade, 866,000 pounds of pharmaceutical gelatin and 4,113,000 pounds of photographic gelatin. Stocks at the end of April amounted to 12,676,000 pounds and included 6,443,000 pounds of edible quality, 1,333,000 pounds of technical grade, 952,000 pounds of pharmaceutical gelain and 3,948,000 pounds of photographic material.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 8, 1955
65.85	68.85	65.84	67.16

For Current Prices see Page 9

Molasses—Feed molasses markets were generally steady during the week ending June 26, 1956. Blackstrap prices at New Orleans were mostly 15½c. per gallon, with a few quotations above and below that level. Current shipments have increased as molasses is being moved to meet contracts terminating on June 30. The demand at New Orleans continued slow-to-moderate. Prices for blackstrap remained unchanged on the east and west coasts as moderate demand prevailed.

Production of high-test molasses in Cuba amounted to about 109,000,000 gallons as of June 15 with only one mill continuing to grind. Final Cuban high-test production is expected to be around 110-112,000,000 gallons.

The Internal Revenue Service reported the following ethyl alcohol imports (wine gallons): December, 1955—2,705,530; January, 1956—137,225; February—11,176; March—3,676,229. Production and stocks of ethyl alcohol declined slightly during April. Molasses used in alcohol manufacture amounted to 9,100,000 gallons, 800,000 less than in March.

Penicillin—Demand for penicillin was reported to be moving at a seasonally satisfactory level. Supplies are adequate to accommodate trade requirements while prices are unchanged since last reported. Production of penicillin and salts (bulk material only) totaled 39,844,037,000,000 International units in April according to the United States Tariff Commission. This compared with 43,268,350,000,000 units turned out in March, it was noted.

Phenothiazine—The use of phenothiazine in the treatment of parasitism in cattle has been steadily growing, according to one major producer with at least 17 states on record with recommendations for preventive control of parasites. Consumption of phenothiazine has increased accordingly and prospects were that it will continue to climb as more and more cattle raisers become aware of the economic advantages of such treatment.

Phenothiazine is currently administered in two methods, it was noted, either in therapeutic dosages or in cattle feed. Therapeutic dosages are administered either in feed, as a drench or in bolus form. Low level feeding administration of phenothiazine, however, is usually either incorporated in a salt mix or directly in the feed.

Streptomycin—Demand for streptomycin, while seasonally easier in the pharmaceutical field, has been moving at a seasonally increased rate into agricultural outlets. Streptomycin has been gaining steadily in its use in the treatment of plant diseases. This year should see a more extensive diversification of the use of this antibiotic in this application, it was noted.

Production of streptomycin in April totaled 5,818,923 grams, according to the Tariff Commission compared to 7,854,179 grams in March this year. Production of dihydrostreptomycin in April totaled 18,-

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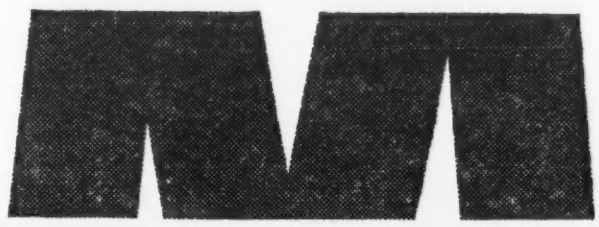

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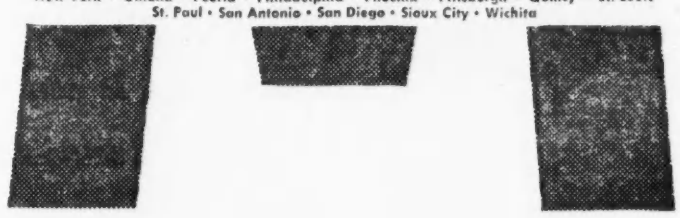

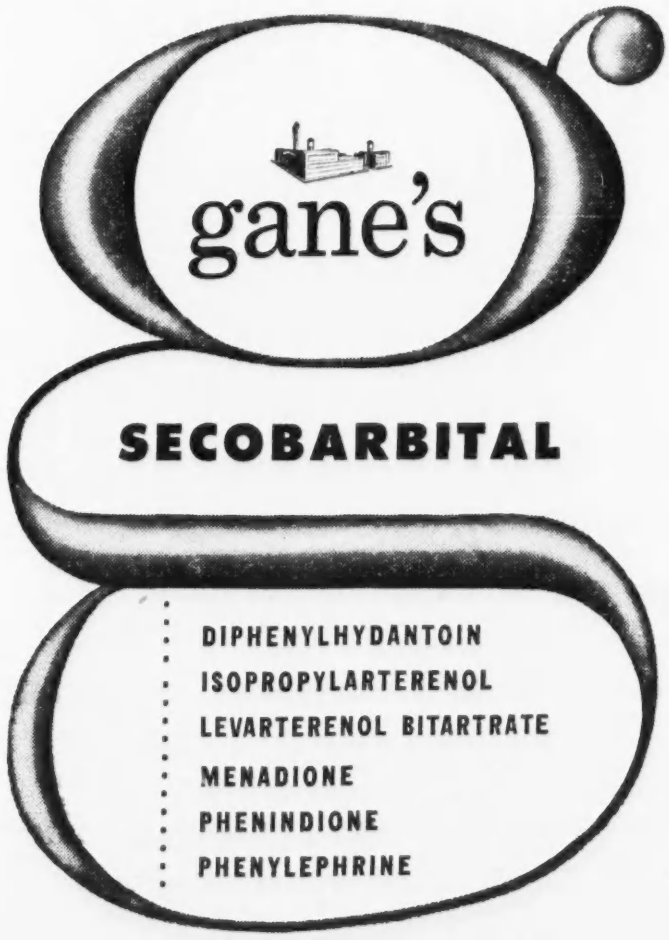

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

693,169 grams compared to 22,857,099 grams turned out during March, 1956.

Sulfa Drugs—Production of sulfa drugs (bulk material only (amounted to 235,722 pounds compared to 219,230 pounds in March, 1956, according to the Tariff Commission. The spot market was unchanged last week.

Botanicals

The spot market was mostly steady last week. As previously reported, some difficulty is foreseen in the collection of sufficient quantities of scarce botanicals this year. Warehouse inventories are relatively low at present, mainly because of the good volume of spring sales. A lot of botanicals have moved to buyers during the last few months and unsold stocks now in warehouses are much smaller than a year ago. Rising sales, shrinking inventories, and the indifference of labor are all factors. They are also good reasons for consumers to make their needs known by booking early contracts with suppliers, it was said.

Gathering of botanicals abroad has not started in any appreciable volume but the ravages of last winter's severe weather were expected to result in curtailed collections in a number of items. It was still too early to determine the extent of the damage, however. Buyers were currently awaiting a more accurate picture of their needs and market prices before contracting for new crop material.

Saffron—The spot market was quiet but firm in price. With Spain quoting high prices, dealers here were reluctant to sell quality material below $45 per pound. The rising standard of living in Spain which has started as a result of the heavy expenditures of money there by the United States government was expected to have the inevitable effect of boosting labor costs.

Newport Names Sales Agent For Its Menthol and Thymol

Newport Industries, Inc., New York, has appointed Aromatic Products, Inc., of New York exclusive selling agents for its menthol dl USP (racemic) and thymol NF. The menthol made by Newport Industries is from its new fine organic chemicals plant. Like the menthol, thymol NF is made from natural terpenes, rather than coal chemicals.

Polio Vaccine Supply

—Continued from page 3

priority groups for the vaccine to include all children under twenty as soon as the supply of vaccine in the state warrants such action.

"In states where demand for vaccine for the 0-15 age group continues high, it is important to satisfy that demand before broadening the priority group," he said. "However, in states where there is a lag in demand for this group, every effort should be made to obtain maximum use of the vaccine before the peak of the polio season by extending priorities."

Recommended by Advisory Committee

Dr. Scheele pointed out that this procedure was recommended by the National Advisory Committee on Poliomyelitis Vaccine last April. The committee at that time recommended that states concentrate their polio programs on children under fifteen and expectant mothers until maximum coverage of this group has been achieved. The Public Health Service, in accepting the committee's recommendation, said that the states should immediately broaden their priority group when this goal was reached. There are about 53 million persons in the priority group of 0-15 and pregnant women, and about 65 million persons would be included as the age limit is extended to 20.

Of the 6,192,891 cc. of vaccine released June 29, the Public Health Service reported that Eli Lilly & Co. had produced 4,143,501 cc. and 2,049,390 cc. were produced by the Pitman-Moore Company. Except for 882 cc. which are licensed for export, all of this supply goes to states and territories for distribution through public agencies and commercial channels to private physicians.

Scheele Resigns As Surgeon General

—Continued from page 3

"deepest regret," and went on to praise the retiring Surgeon General highly.

Commenting on his new drug industry post, Dr. Scheele said, "After twenty-three years of federal service in the health area, it is gratifying to me to be given an opportunity to continue my life work in a closely related and highly important activity. I find especially challenging the possibilities for effective service in the field of international medicine."

In his statement on Dr. Scheele's resignation, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Marion B. Folsom pointed out that the medical research function of PHS has expanded greatly under Dr. Scheele's direction.

"Four new research institutes have been added—in heart, dental diseases, arthritis and the metabolic diseases, and in the neurological diseases and blindness. Another institute has been reorganized to give more emphasis to study of allergies.

"An extraordinary broadening of research grants, through which the talents of scientists and physicians in hospitals, medical schools, and private laboratories throughout the nation are enlisted in medical research, has also taken place under his able leadership.

"Notable advances have also been made in such important fields as hospital construction with federal aid; water and air pollution and other aspects of environmental health; the poliomyelitis vaccination program; the Indian health program; international health activities; nursing programs, and many others."

Dr. Scheele's Best-Known Role

Of all his government activities, Dr. Scheele is, of course, best known to the general public for his handling of last year's polio vaccine situation.

When it seemed that safety standards were inadequate, the Surgeon General stopped all production until new federal production rules could be drafted. Last week, in fact, the government placed polio vaccine production on an official standard basis with the issuance of special regulations (see separate story on page 3).

Dr. Scheele also helped set up the nationwide voluntary distribution system which now has the vaccine program working smoothly. In this connection, HEW Secretary Folsom revealed last week that supplies of the vaccine appear to be catching up with demand and the period of acute shortage is about over (see separate story on page 3).

Metal Powder Ass'n Appoints

The Metal Powder Association has announced the appointment of Kempton H. Roll as the association's first full-time executive secretary and treasurer. At the same time, the Association will occupy new offices located at 130 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N. Y., telephone WIsconsin 7-0645.

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Margarine Makers in Sweden Need Heavy Oil Imports

Sweden will need to import relatively large quantities of liquid oil for the margarine industry in 1956-57, according to the latest information received by the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Winterkill to an extent of 85 percent of the winter rape is indicated in recent unofficial crop surveys. Total acreage harvested from winter and spring seeded oil crops probably will be less than 40 percent of last year's.

Consequently, even under favorable conditions the output of liquid oils would not exceed 17,000 short tons compared with total domestic requirements of around 38,000 tons.

Oilseed acreage reached a peak of 474,000 acres in 1951 of which 58,560 acres was flaxseed. Since that year the acreage has been reduced sharply due to smaller seedings of flaxseed and spring seeded oilcrops. In 1955, about 250,000 acres were harvested of which 248,000 acres was rape and mustard seed and 2,000 acres flaxseed.

This was only a slight increase from 1954. Production amounted to over 159,000 tons of rape and mustard seed and 694 tons (25,000 bushels) of flaxseed or a total of almost 160,000 tons compared with 183,500 tons in 1954.

Due to a considerable increase in stocks in 1954 and some increase in imports in 1955, total supplies of oilseeds increased by about 5 percent in 1955. Crushings increased to about 193,000 tons which is about the maximum under present capacity.

Oilseed imports consisted largely of copra (67,600 tons) and soybeans (7,433 tons or 247,760 bushels). Exports were almost entirely rapeseed (35,353 tons).

American Potash Names Two to Vice-Presidencies

Peter Colefax, president of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., has announced that Daniel S. Dinsmoor has been named vice-president in charge of planning and development for the company, and Joseph C. Schumacher has been elevated to vice-president in charge of research.

Mr. Dinsmoor previously was vice-president in charge of research and development.

Mr. Colefax said the planning function has been established to centralize developmental planning and to facilitate policy decisions "with respect to broadened fields of activity." At the same time, research functions at the company's Trona, Whittier and Los Angeles, Calif., and Henderson, Nev., insttallations will be centered in a new department, under Mr. Schumacher.

Magnus Magazine Off Press

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, has published the second issue of its periodical, "The House of Magnus." The company began publication of the monthly magazine with the June issue.

ICA Authorizes Funds For Purchase of Chemicals

International Cooperation Administration last week announced the issuance of procurement authorizations totaling $39,425,521, including several authorizations in the chemicals and allied fields.

Bolivia received an authorization to purchase $50,000 of fertilizers on a world-wide basis.

Cambodia was issued an authorization to purchase $520,000 of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from world sources.

The Philippines was authorized to purchase $28,000 of agricultural pesticides from world sources.

Taiwan (Formosa) received three authorizations totaling $2,278,000 to purchase chemicals and chemical preparations, and a $500,000 authorization to purchase medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.

Bauxite Duty Suspension Up for Passage by Senate

House bill 8228 extending for two years the suspension of import duties on crude and calcined bauxite has been reported to the senate for passage by the senate finance committee.

Similar action also has been taken recently on H. R. 11714 providing for a two-year extension of existing authority of the Secretary of the Treasury in respect to transfers of distilled spirits, and H. R. 8636, extending for one year the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap.

The bills have been placed on the senate calendar and may be called up for passage on the next call of the calendar.

Oil Industry

—Continued from page 3

earnings. Stock and other dividends totalled $366 million. By contrast, these companies declared cash dividends of $991 million in 1954.

Capital expenditure by the group amounted to $3,905 million in 1955, also a new record. The same companies spent $3,669 million in 1954. These figures do do not include exploratory expenses and lease rentals incident to the finding and developing of new crude oil and natural gas reserves, which amounted last year to $434 million and were deducted from earnings.

This capital program climaxed ten years of expansion in the free world industry by American oil companies. In the decade 1946-55, the group analyzed spent a total of $27.5 billion for improving and expanding production, transportation, refining and marketing facilities in the United States and in foreign countries.

The Chase anhattan report shows that combined total assets of these companies stood at $29,095 million at the end of 1955, consisting of current assets—$9,838 million, net fixed assets—$17,345 million, and other assets—$1,912 million.

Borrowed and invested capital employed by the group totalled $24,467 million, of which $3,391 million or 13.9 percent represented long-term debt.

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Jobs & People

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.—**J. Paul Mannin** has become manager of customer relations for Abbott's radioactive pharmaceutical division at Oak Ridge, Tenn. **Marvin R. Lund** and **Paul G. McGlothing** have been appointed assistant managers of the hospital division at North Chicago, while **William G. Edmiston** has been named to succeed Mr. McGlothing as manager of district 8.

Alkydol Laboratories, Inc., Cicero, Ill.—**Harwood J. Cranston** has been named manufacturers' representative for Alkydol in the tri-state area, with headquarters in Sewickley, Pa.

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Albert J. Kirsch** has been appointed technical service representative for coating resins in Cyanamid's plastics and resins division in New York, while **William G. Simons** has been made technical service representative for adhesive, laminating and reinforced plastics resins in the same division.

Celanese Corporation of America, New York—**Dr. William L. Ever** has been appointed assistant manager of fiber research for Celanese.

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York—**Thomas B. Potter,** assistant to the vice-president of the CSC petrochemicals division, has been named secretary and assistant treasurer of Northwest Nitro-Chemicals, Ltd., a Canadian affiliate of the New York concern.

Ethyl Corporation, New York — **Waldemar J. Distler** has become manager of sales administration for Ethyl Corporation.

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**William E. Boruff** has been made manager of the trade sales technical service department of Glidden's paint division.

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**E. R. Hall,** vice-president and assistant general manager of the Koppers metal products division, has been named vice-president and general manager of the unit to succeed **Walter F. Perkins** who has retired. **H. B. Cummings** has been appointed vice-president and assistant general manager of the division replacing Mr. Hall.

Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y.—**James W. Skinner, jr.,** has been named manager of government sales for Lederle.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**George R. Buchanan, jr.,** has been named associate manager of petrochemical chemical sales for Monsanto's organic chemicals division, effective August 1. Also on the first of next month, **Thoburn P. Sands** and **William B. Hicks** will take over as section managers in the development department of Monsanto's organic chemicals division.

Schenectady Varnish Company, Schenectady, N. Y.—**Philip H. Groggins, jr.,** has been named technical representative for the Schenectady line of industrial resins and varnishes in the midwest.

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.—**Dr. Edwin James Hoff** has joined Schering's veterinary medicine department staff.

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110 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
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BONE FLOUR—80 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
BRUCINE ALKALOID—1 cs, Southampton
CADMIUM—100 cs, Intercontinental Metal Corp, Antwerp
17 cs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
CAMPHOR—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
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25 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Keelung
20 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
COALTAR DYES—23 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
31 dms, Rotterdam
COCOA EXPELLER CAKE—834 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
750 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—492 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
70 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Leixoes
285 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Alesund
COFFEE EXTRACT—1 dm, Rotterdam
COLCHICUM SEED—13 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
COPAL GUM—24 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Manila
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CORN STARCH—922 bgs, Rotterdam
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CREAM OF TARTAR—400 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
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m-p-Cresol—40 dms, Glasgow
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CUMIN SEED—256 bgs, Rotterdam
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415 bgs, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—4 cs, Dorf International Ltd, Rotterdam
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FUEL OIL—129,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
140,287 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
104,749 bbls, American Oil Co, Aruba
270,321 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
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GALL—6 cks, Wilson & Co, Timaru
1 ck, Wilson & Co, Lyttelton
3 dms, F J Benkart & Co, Bluff
OX—3 bbls, B M T Commodity Corp, Santos
2 dms, Sydney
SHEEP—2 dms, Sydney
GALLNUT—341 bgs, Zinsser & Co, Izmir
GELATIN—400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
222 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
20 dms, P Leiner & Sons, London
GENTIAN ROOT—12 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
GINGER ROOT—96 bgs, National City Bank, Freetown
232 bgs, Chemical Bank, Lagos
GLUE—230 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GOURD OIL—2 jugs, John Groller, Bremen
GUAR GUM—100 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—542 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
5,123 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
8,016 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
3,[illegible] tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
HEPARINA LEAVES—19 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
HOLEAF OIL—4 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
HOOFMEAL—7 dms, Button Corp of America, Liverpool
HYROXYCITRONELLAL—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Havre
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NUTMEG—63 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
OPIUM—313 cs, N Y Quinine & Chemical Co, Istanbul
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1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
550 bls, American Impex Corp, Bremen
1,800 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
1,700 bgs, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
250 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
500 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Copenhagen
PECTIN—50 kgs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
1,600 bgs, Cochin
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, John D Walsh Co, Buenos Aires
33 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—121,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
PIPERAZINE HEXAHYDRATE—5 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Southampton
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—178 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SILICATE—907 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PYRITES—396 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUININE HYDROBROMIDE—3 cs, Southampton
RICE STARCH—230 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
198 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
RUTIN—37 dms, Brown Bros, Sydney
SAGE LEAVES—530 bls, Split
700 bls, Trieste
SALEP TUBERS—2 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
SALICYLIC ACID—20 dms, Rotterdam
SANDRAC GUM—2 cs, Dumont Shipping Co, Genoa

SAPONIN—19 cs, A K Peters Co, Valparaiso
8 cs, A K Peters Co, Liverpool
SASSAFRAS OIL—11 dms, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
ARTIFICIAL—25 dms, S B Penick & Co, Keelung
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Corinto
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
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150 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur
48 bgs, Louis Furth, San Juan del Sur
HULLED—100 bgs, Grace & Co, Corinto
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Corinto
115 bgs, Louis Furth, Beirut
SILICIUM CARBIDE—100 cks, General Abrasive Co, Marseille
SOAP BARK—383 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
330 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM ALGINATE—20 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Oslo
10 kgs, Fried & Co, Havre
ALUMINATE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BICARBONATE—497 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—330 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
DEHYDROACTATE—1 dm, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam
SULFANILAMIDE—18 dms, A J Demay & Co, Liverpool
TAPIOCA—330 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
220 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
1,400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Henrique Lage
1,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—40 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—100 bgs, T H Deutz, Antwerp
UVA URSI LEAVES—15 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Genoa
VITAMIN B¹²—2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
WATTLE EXTRACT—640 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
WHITING—1,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—55 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
57 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
82 dms, First National Boston, Fremantle
294 dms, National City Bank, Fremantle
57 dms, American Solvents Co, Timaru
5 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Rotterdam
50 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Genoa
10 dms, Genoa
YACCA GUM—230 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Adelaide
ZINC OXIDE—200 bgs, Genoa
SULFIDE—1,200 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—15 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool

Los Angeles

AGAR—2 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Yokohama
CASEIN—540 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
COPRA—500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Colombo
FISHLIVER OIL—50 dms, Universal Foreign Service, Yokohama
MAGNESIUM SILICATE—227 bgs, H M Royal Inc, Kobe
PEATMOSS—300 bls, Hamburg
PEPPER, RED—70 bgs, Hismoco Co, Yokohama
40 bgs, Herasaki Farms, Inc, Kobe
60 bgs, Arthur J Fritz & Co, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—16,016 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Aruba
26,557 tons, General Petroleum Corp, Puerto la Cruz
28,174 tons, Union Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
TUNG OIL—92 tons, Buenos Aires
UREA—700 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,156 bgs, Lourenco Marques
CASEIN—715 bgs, Oslo
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—352 bgs, Marseille
400 bgs, Leghorn
CODLIVER OIL—283 dms, Bergen
CRYOLITE—2,130 tons, Penna Salt Co, Ivigtut
FISHMEAL—655 bgs, Callao
FISH SOLUBLES—2,000 bgs, Allen Forwarding Co, Capetown
GRAPHITE—1,600 bgs, Tamatave
GYPSUM—5,363 tons U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MOLASSES—3,084,537 gals, Nuevitas
1,374,068 gals, Antilla
NAPHTHALENE—150 bgs, Antwerp
801 bgs, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Copenhagen
1,200 bls, Bremerhaven
2,000 bls, Bremen
500 bls, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—207,495 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bandar Mashur
119,505 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
106,943 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
119,154 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
209,169 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
254,616 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
201,484 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
112,645 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
210,502 bbls, The Texas Co, Ras Tanura
304,761 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
312,213 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
420,127 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
246,020 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bandar Mashur
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,265 bgs, Copenhagen
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,300 bgs, Itajai
VANILLA BEANS—58 cs, Antalaha
67 cs, Tamatave

San Francisco

ASCORBIC ACID—10 cs, Upjohn Co, Sidney
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—3,405 bgs, Bank of South West, Antwerp
CASSIA—86 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
167 pgks, Rotterdam
CELERY SEED—169 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
85 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
COPRA—200 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Jose Panganiban
250 tons, Cargill Inc, Legaspi
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Legaspi
160 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Pago Pago
923 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Tabaco
249 tons, Cargill Inc, Tabaco
456 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
649 tons, Procter & Gamble, Cagayan
547 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Medina
850 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
250 tons, Cargill Inc, Davao
1,000 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Davao
500 tons, Paul X Smith, Davao
500 tons, American Trust Co, Davao
500 tons, Jose Panganiban
DILL SEED—168 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
EARTH COLORS—600 bgs, S L Abbot Co, Genoa
FERROUS SULFATE—740 bgs, United Minerals & Chemical Products, Kobe
MOLASSES—1,900 tons, Southwester Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
OLIVE OIL—213 dms, Marseille
PAPRIKA—75 bgs, B C Ireland, Genoa
PEATMOSS—30 bls, J S Anderson Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Alleppey
105 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
RED—86 bgs, Kingston
WHITE—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—271,490 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
SAGE LEAVES—200 bls, Trieste
SESAME SEED—680 bgs, Grace & Co, Corinto
SODIUM OXIDE—125 dms, American Cyanamid Co, London
TAPIOCA—185 bgs, Bank of California, Bangkok
FLOUR—1,220 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
800 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
ZIRCON SAND—2,000 bgs, Mattoo & Co, Brisbane

Trade-Supported Research Report Issued by NSF

A report on research by cooperative organizations covering the amount and scope of scienific research and development supported by trade associations and other cooperative groups was issued last week by the National Science Foundation.

The report was prepared by Battelle Memorial Institute as one of a series on research and development in the United States.

In 1953, the report showed, 543 cooperative groups spent $21 million for research and development. Except for a small amount for social science, practically all of it was spent for technical research and development.

This was divided into approximately 70 percent for applied research and 30 percent for basic research, mainly in the chemical and engineering sciences. Expenditures by individual organizations ranged from less than $11 to nearly $1.7 million.

Koppers Gets Contract To Erect Ammonia Absorber

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been awarded a contract to design and build a low-differential type ammonia absorber and auxiliary equipment for the Wisconsin Steel Works of International Harvester Company at Chicago, Ill.

The new ammonia absorber will be designed to treat 38 million cubic feet of coke oven gas per day, producing approximately thirty-two tons of ammonium sulfate. Auxiliary equipment will include pumps, piping and instruments.

Construction is expected to start in about a month with the entire installation to be completed before the end of the year.

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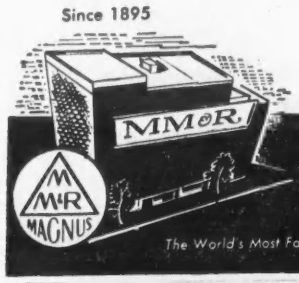

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Nutmeg oil advanced swiftly in two jumps last week, dealers here reported. The new listing for both qualities of $5.75 per pound is a $1.10 per pound advance for East Indian oil and an 85c. advance for West Indian stuff. The advances for nutmeg have been attributed to lack of supply in Grenada and the East Indies. Source material prices, it was noted, have been advancing for a number of weeks.

Sandalwood showed the first signs of firming-up on spot after a lengthy period of steady decline. The present listing of $13.25 per pound continued relatively steady in the local market though dealers noted that in some areas the oil is selling for as high as $13.50.

Spearmint oil declined 10c. per pound last week to a $4.50 listing. This is attributed to the impending influx of new-crop material (beginning of August) and the usual tendency of dealers to unload old material at this time.

On the whole, the market appears sluggish and without a great deal of movement. This, according to dealers, is because of the closing out of one seasonal period, and the beginning of another, with neither one showing a great deal of activity.

The citrus oils, in spite of the end of the hot weather buying season, continued to show good strength with lime remaining in a particular position of firmness. Though the listing as a whole remained unmoved, dealers have reported shadings of up to 20c. per pound over the present listing of $3.95 per pound.

Aromatic chemicals stood with the rest of the market and showed no strong tendencies. The seeds and spices also suffered a relaxed week on spot. However, movement afloat and in source areas offered the suggestion of pending activity.

Nutmegs and mace were the only two exceptions to the otherwise easy tone of the market. Both materials advanced in spot listinsg. Nutmeg, as its oil, showed the greatest movement, climbing 21c. per pound in both East and West Indian qualities. Mace showed movement with a 15c. per pound advance to a $2.40 quotation in the East Indian material. West Indian, though particularly firm, remained at the previous quote of $2.85 per pound.

Poppy continued firm. Coriander according to dealers might do better with broadened demand. French celery seed rallied and Indian material remained strong. Cummin seed was available at soft listings. Stocks were reportedly a little light in Morjoraam, Turkish laurel leaves and top qualities of Oregana.

According to a recent report by the Tariff Commission, the production in 1955 of acyclic flavor and perfume materials amounted to 18 million pounds, 38 percent more than the 13 million pounds reported for 1954. By far the most important of the acyclic materials was monosodium glutamate, production of which totaled 16.5 million pounds. Sales of acyclic flavor and perfume materials in 1955 amounted to 16 million pounds, valued at 22 million dollars, compared with 13 million pounds, valued at 20 million dollars, in 1954.

The preliminary statistics on production and sales of flavor and perfume materials, according to the Tariff Commission, are more than 95 percent complete. The complete statistics will be shown in the Commission's final report on the production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals, which will be issued later this year.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended June 29

Celery Seed (2 lots), 188 bags.
Cassia (38 lots), 5,437 bags.
Cloves, 100 bags.
Chillies (4 lots), 193 bags.
Cumin Seed (3 lots), 907 bags.
Ginger (3 lots), 426 bags.
Gum Karaya (4 lots), 449 bags.
Mace (2 lots), 36 cases.
Nutmegs (2 lots), 160 bags.
Rauwolfia Serpentina Root, 50 bags.
Rosemary leaves, 100 bales.

Price Trends

Advanced

Mace, East Indian, 15c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 21c. per lb.
West Indian, 21c. per lb.
Oil, Nutmeg, East Indian, $1.10 per lb.
West Indian, 85c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Coriander, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Heliotropin, 20c. per lb.
Oil, Spearmint, 10c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 9, 1955
137.78	137.69	135.43	137.47

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Chamomile — Reports from spot note that source material for blue Hungarian chamomile have stiffened somewhat. The new listings of 75c.-85c. and 85c.-95c. per pound are 10c. per pound higher than the previous quotes. Roman type material held at its regular listing of $1.20-$1.30 per pound.

Lime—Dealers here reported a decidely firming trend for this oil on spot last week. Though the listing has not changed, it was noted that sales in some areas are moving at $3.95 per pound, a 20c. increase over the present quote. Dealers in general believe that the trend when the market does move will be toward this listing.

Nutmeg—Prices in both qualities of this oil jumped twice last week, dealers here reported. The new high listing of $5.75 per pound is a $1.10 climb for East Indian material and an 85c. per pound advance for West Indian nutmeg oil. The swift advances made in this market have been attributed by dealers to the upward movement of source material. Reasons were reportedly poor crops in Grenada plus a lack of heavy crop from East India. Source material prices on spot were skyrocketing also, it was said.

Sandalwood — Dealers reported last week, for the first time in months, a slight stiffening of this commodity on spot. Though for the most part the material continued at its previous listing of $13.25 per pound, dealers noted that in some areas the price had shifted upward to as high as $13.50 per pound. Though there was hope that this trend would continue, dealers conceded that there was little in sight pointing toward what appears now as a complete market reversal.

Spearmint—This material, following a period of ease, showed a decline on spot last week, dealers here reported. The new listing of $4.50 per pound is 10c. per pound less than the previous quote. The price shift has been attributed to the market preparing for the month-off introduction of new crop material (beginning of August).

Aromatic Chemicals

Heliotropin—Dealers reported further declines for this commodity on spot last week. The new listing of $3 per pound is 30c. per pound less than that previously quoted. It was reported that the material had been showing softness for some time.

Geraniol—Production figures for this material during 1955, according to the Tariff Commission, amounted to 462,000 pounds. Sales figures for the year showed that of this total, 427,000 pounds were sold evaluated at $1,186,000 at a unit value of $2.78 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Mace—Firmness was reported throughout the market dealers reported last week as material on spot, afloat and at source continued to moved swiftly and steadily. East Indian material found a new higher price level last week, it was noted:—a 15c. per pound advance to a $2.40 per pound spot quote. West Indian, though still firm and strong, remained at its previous listing of $2.85 per pound on the inside. Dealers expect this material to continue to climb, in the face of slackening supply as

Essential Oils

the result of last years crop and plantation damage. The present situation follows on the heels of an extended period of easement, it was noted.

Nutmegs—The advance was extended under the pressure of continued speculative interest. Almost any offering made for shipment of East or West India nutmegs found a ready buyer. The spot market lagged behind shipment positions as consumer demand was not particularly pressing. The whole thinking behind the nutmeg advance is the assumption that there will be an acute scarcity developing late this fall and next year. Both East and West Indian material advanced to 95c.-$1 per pound ranges from the previous listings. This was a 21c. per pound advance for both qualities.

Pepper, Black—The market moved irregularly during last week dealers here reported. Prices on the whole were relatively steady, though during the periods of slight demand, fractions were shaded from asking levels. Gradually, arrivals and releases of Sarawak are easing the spot scarcity of this grade of pepper. As a result, the spot price of Sarawak is tending to come more in line with afloat shipment prices. In Malabar, on the other hand, future shipments are held at practically the same level as spot. For this reason, little if any forward business is being done in Malabar. There is a feeling here that despite any decline in Sarawak, Malabar prices will remain steady as new supplies are not coming forward in any real quantity.

Pepper, White—The market firmed noticeably on Tuesday following a decidedly firmer tone in shipment cables. Rumors that the carry-over from the last crop had been lightened and that the coming crop might be less than last year, caused speculative buying here. Following some movement foreward, business quieted. Shipments that are expected to arrive within the next three weeks are pretty well committed, thus there will be no substantial additions to spot preserves during that period. Late July arrivals are more readily available. Prices are still reasonable compared to black pepper in equivalent positions.

Pimento—Mexican pimento which rose recently in spot listing as the result of stiffened export tariffs, has once again slumped into its previous spot quote position. Dealers attribute this movement to a lack of demand on the local scene. The new listing of 58c. per pound is 2c. less than that previously quoted when the tariff advance was added to the regular listing. Dealers anticipate no further movement in this market until interest is

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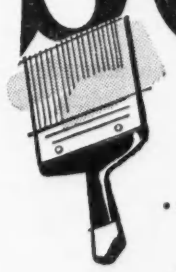

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Coatings Materials

Although sales to the paint and automobile industries continued to lag last week, coatings materials were moving into other outlets in good quantities. Paint manufacture is seasonally slow, while the auto industry has been in a slump since February. The overall sales picture for prime pigments was described as moderate, with prices of all materials holding steady. Production of carbon black in May increased by approximately 5 million pounds over April production, according to a government report. Shipments of both furnace and contact black had increased.

Drum differentials on plasticizers were increased ½c. per pound on July 1 by the major suppliers. Drums in carlots are now priced 2½c. above the tankcar quotation, while drums in less than carlots are 3½c. higher. This action was made necessary by accumulated increases in the cost of drums and wages, producers reported. No third quarter price changes were announced.

The gum market was unchanged from the previous week, dealers reported. Sales were slow to moderate and generally confined to immediate needs. No price changes were reported. Buying interest in shellac remained sparse, particularly because of the holiday. Buyers were said to be cutting down inventories in preparation for the slow pace of production during the summer months. Supplies were at the same levels as previously, with TN still out of stock, primarily because of lack of demand.

The outlook for casein has improved substantially, market sources said last week. Argentine stocks are reported to be in better balance, although still somewhat on the long side, while at the same time buyers are showing stronger interest. The price of Argentine casein is unchanged at 21-21½c. per pound. New Zealand material is 24-25c. per pound.

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black — Production of carbon black in May was 157,237,000 pounds, an increase of approximately 5 million pounds over April. Shipments of furnace black increased by a similar amount, while contact black shipments increased by ½ million pounds.

The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for May 1956, with figures for April 1956 and May 1955 reported for comparison:—

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Production			
May, 1956	126.624	30.613	157.237
April, 1956	122.065	30.460	152.525
May, 1955	115.877	30.559	146.436
Shipments			
May, 1956	114.339	31.582	145.921
April, 1956	109.336	31.032	140.368
May, 1955	118.041	37.073	155.114
Stocks			
May, 1956	178.801	92.097	270.898
April, 1956	166.516	93.066	259.582
May, 1955	108.408	138.515	246.923
Exports			
May, 1956	*	*	*
April, 1956	17.295	14.957	32.253
May, 1955	21.165	16.256	37.421

* Not available.

Lead Pigments—Sales to the paint and automobile industry continued to lag, but other outlets were taking material in seasonal quantities. The overall sales picture for the week was described as moderate. With the market for pig lead steady and in good balance, quotations on lead oxides were uniformly steady. Supplies were reported plentiful.

Titanium Dioxide — The supply picture has improved considerably, producers report, but lively demand continues to absorb all available supplies. Prices have held steady since advances were posted three months ago.

Zinc Pigments—Production was moving at a moderate pace into consuming channels, it was reported. Except for paint and auto makers, all outlets were taking good quantities of materials. Paint manufacture is seasonably slow, while the auto industry has been in a slump since February. Prices of zinc pigments have remained steady due to a stable zinc market. Current listings of lead-free zinc oxide are 14½c. per pound for carlots, and 15½c. per pound for less than carlots.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 8, 1955
100.14	100.14	100.14	97.17

For Current Prices see Page 9

Lacquer Materials

Drum differentials have been hiked ½c. per pound by major producers to offset numerous increases in the cost of drums and labor accumulated over the past few years. Effective July 1, drums in carlots were advanced to 2½c. above the tankcar quotation, while differentials of drums in less than carlots were increased to 3½c.

On the same date a manufacturer announced a 2½c. reduction in dioctyl adipate. This reduction brought the price into conformity with listings of other producers, who lowered the price last month in response to a decline in adipic acid.

Synthetic Resins

On July 2 phenolic resins for lamenating, varnishes and bonding were advanced ½-¾c. per pound to offset a recent increase in the price of phenol. Phenolic resins for shell molding and bonding were hiked 1c. to 1½c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The outlook for this material has shown considerable improvement. Stocks in the Argentine, recently at very high levels, are reported to be dropping toward normal amounts, while at the same time consumer inquiry is said to be gaining. Reports indicate that stocks are being held more closely now for higher prices. The price for Argentine material is unchanged at 21-21½c. per pound in New York. New Zealand casein is 24-25c. per pound.

Dried Blood, Soluble—The slowdown in plywood production has created a slight oversupply, producers reported last week. Current price ranges are 13-14c. per pound for carlots; 15-17c. per pound for truckloads; and 15½-35½c. per pound for less than truckloads.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during May with April's figures shown for comparison.

	May	April
Production		
Hide, glue, total	5.199	5.141
Low grade	2.067	2.086
Medium grade	1.422	1.475
High grade	1.133	948
Extra high grade	577	632
Bone, glue, total	5.293	4.858
Green	4.380	3.728
Extracted	913	1.130
Glue, total	10.492	9.999
Shipments		
Hide, glue, total	4.876	4.665
Low grade	1.947	1.749
Medium grade	1.309	1.307
High grade	944	1.032
Extra high grade	676	577
Bone glue, total	5.450	6.098
Green	4.609	4.836
Extracted	841	1.262
Glue, total	10.326	10,763
Stocks		
Hide, glue, total	21.870	21.547
Low grade	6.309	6.189
Medium grade	5.456	5.343
High grade	5.875	5.686
Extra high grade	4.230	4.329
Bone glue, total	9.692	9.849
Green	6.834	7.063
Extracted	2.858	2.786
Glue, total	31.562	31.396

Natural Resins

Gum—The market was unchanged from last week, dealers reported. Sales were slow to moderate and generally confined to immediate needs. East India dammar black, unscraped, is still somewhat tight,

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Coatings Materials

holding firmly in price at 12½-14c. per pound. Singapore No. 3 remains out of stock because of absence of demand. Consumers were said to be taking good quantities of No. 3 dust at 16½-17c. per pound. Supply levels were unchanged from last week.

Shellac—Buying interest was still sparse last week, particularly because of the holiday. In addition, many buyers appear to be cutting down inventories in preparation for the slow pace of production during the summer months. Supply levels were about the same as during the previous week. A spot check with major dealers revealed that TN is still out of stock, primarily because the material is not in demand right now. Prices of orange grades continues as previously; — Lemon No. 1, 49-50c. per pound; No. 2, 47-48c. per pound; and superfine, 44-45c. per pound.

Naval Stores

Trading volume in gum rosin increased about 27 percent in June over the previous month in a situation of steady price declines, the Department of Agriculture reported. Sales of bagged rosin for domestic accounts and drums for export constituted the bulk of increased business. Sales of gum turpentine during the month were 477,363 gallons, 167,409 gallons more than last month. A heavier movement of material at the domestic and export levels began after mid-month when buyer's stocks became relatively low and prices attractive, the Department reported.

Sales of CCC owned stocks during June totaled 80 drums of rosin and 8,000 gallons of turpentine. CCC stocks on hand at the end of the month were 528,020 drums of rosin and 1,829,805 gallons of turpentine.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs)

	Fri. June 29	Mon. July 2	Tues. July 3	Wed. July 4‡	Thur. July 5
Drums—					
K	...	$7.97	$7.95	...	...
M	$7.93	...	...	...	...
WG	...	8.03	...	...	$8.09
WW	8.01§	8.09§	8.11§	...	8.18
Bags—					
G	7.65	...	...	...	...
N	...	7.80§	7.75	...	...
WW	8.00	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended June 29)—
N, $7.45; M or better, $7.47§; K or better, $7.61§

Sales, USDA
400* 880* 1,230* ... 1,217*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.532§	.534§	.534§	...	.537§
Sales	14,000¶	8,000¶	20,500¶	...	6,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l., 75c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price, ‡ Market closed for holiday.

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50%	360
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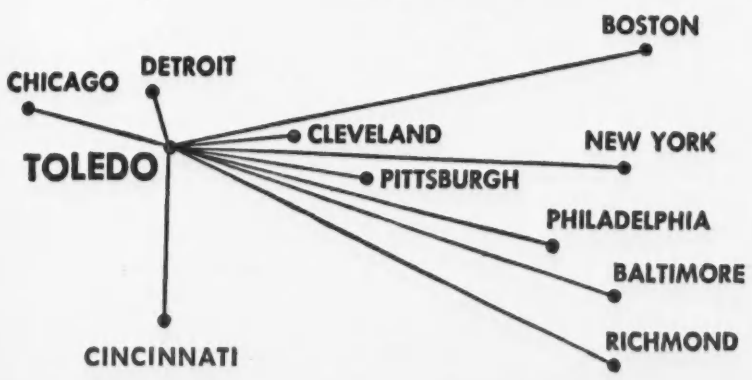

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Tolerance Rules Easing Asked for Two Pesticides

Petitions have been filed with the Food and Drug Administration proposing that the pesticide chemicals piperonyl butoxide, pyrethrins and allethrin be exempted from the requirement of tolerances from residues from use after harvest of certain fruits, vegetables, nuts, grains and berries.

The petitions were filed by Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Middleport, N. Y., and McLaughlin, Gormley King Company, Minneapolis, Minn., and were published in the *Federal Register* of June 29 and 30.

The benzene hexachloride committee of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association has withdrawn its petition published in the February 10, 1956, issue of the *Federal Register*, for establishment of tolerances for residues of lindane.

Geigy Offices Will Move To New Location August 1

Geigy Chemical Corporation, New York, will move its offices and laboratories to new and larger quarters at Ardsley, N. Y., effective August 1. The recently built administrative offices and laboratories are located on a thirty-five acre plot on Saw Mill River road in that city.

The new mailing address for the company will be:—Geigy Chemical Corporation, post office box 430, Yonkers, N. Y.

Chemical & Process Buys Plant of Superior Sugar

Chemical & Process Machinery Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has purchased Superior Sugar Company, Menominee, Mich. Buildings, boilers and other equipment are intact, and available for use, according to Chemical & Process.

A representative of the machinery firm will be on the premises of Superior Sugar, beginning July 16, to sell property including evaporators, filters, finishing pans, pumps, tanks, and centrifuges.

Bill Lifting Color Ban Waits President's Signature

House bill 7732 suspending the proposed ban on the use of the coaltar color FD&C Red 32 in the coloring of oranges until March 1, 1959, has been passed by the senate and is now awaiting the signature of the President.

Use of this color was ordered discontinued earlier this year by the Food and Drug Administration, but its order was enjoined temporarily by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (OPD 4/23/56).

Davison Opens Office

Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., a division of W. R. Grace & Co., has opened a San Francisco office at 2 Pine Street, in charge of Albert J. Gnesin as field service engineer. Mr. Gnesin has been at Davison's Baltimore headquarters on petroleum catalysts sales.

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Dry Point, °C	190	223
Specify Gravity, 20/20 °C	0.833	0.839
Refractive Index, n_D^{20}	1.432	1.439
Color, APHA	10	10
Alcohol, Wt., %	99+	99+
Flash Point (Open Cup), °F	190	210

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Obituaries

Daniel C. Plummer

Daniel C. Plummer, board chairman of Nu-Enamel Corporation, Chicago, died June 30 in Evanston, Ill. He was fifty-nine years old.

Mr. Plummer, a member of the Lee Higginson Corporation, was also a director of Young Radiator Company, Soreng Products Corporation and Allison Steel Manufacturing Company.

Hinton C. Binford, a vice-president of Alcatraz Company, Richmond, Va., died 24 in that city. He was fifty-nine years old. He had been with Alcatraz for seven years.

Charles E. Hayward, retired vice-president of Sharp and Dohme division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., died June 28 in Westtown, Pa. He was eighty-one years old.

Harold A. Sweet, industrial director of Refined Products Corporation, Lyndhurst, N. J., died June 29 in Westfield, N. J. Mr. Sweet was named to his directorship in 1951. Prior to that he had been with General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, for thirty-four years.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, 24,700 gals., S. D. 95%, inv. 2196, July 23, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 709 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Ammonia, 1,000,000 lbs., anhydrous, inv. 149, July 20, Supply Officer, Navy Dept., Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md.

Calcium Hypochlorite, for period from date of award through June 30, 1957, Franconia, Va., inv. RIW-647-R, July 18, General Services Administration Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Drugs, 120,000 bots., streptomycin, 130,800 bots., dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, inv. 835 B, July 10, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mephenesin tablets, 288 bots., of 1,000, inv. A-13, July 9, Veterans Administration Hospital Chief, Procurement Div., Supply Service, Veterans Administration Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.

Mercury, 1,030 lbs., triple distilled, inv. L-8141, July 9 Nat'l Advisory Commission for Aeronautics, Langley Field, Va.

Methyl Violet Toner, 5,000 lbs., sample required inv. BEP-212, July 10, Treasury Dept., Coast Guard Supply Center, 31st & 3rd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Salt, Rock, for period from date of award through June 30, 1957, Franconia, Va., inv., RIW-643-R, July 17, General Services Administration, Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th and D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Soda Ash, for period from date of award through June 30, 1957, inv. RIW-642-R, July 17, General Services Administration, Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Sodium Hydroxide, for period from date of award through June 30, 1957, inv. RIW-651-R, July 19, General Services Administration, Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Sodium Metaphosphate, 1,900 bags, inv. S-11, July 17, Veterans Administration, Chief Procurement Division, Supply Service, Veterans Administration Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.

Sodium Metasilicate, for period from date of award through June 30, 1957, inv. R-W-648-R, July 20, General Services Administration, Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D.C.

Sodium Thiosulfate, 24,000 lbs., inv. DA 52020, July 17, General Services Administration, Region 7, Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce, Dallas, Tex.

Tannic Acid, 21,200 lbs., tech., quebracho tannin powder, 65% min., inv. 155-1-2056, July 13, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Conditions were quiet in edible oils last week. Prices were unsettled early, but firmed and closed fractionally higher. Trading was light and confined to actual needs. The government sold the bulk of its peanut stocks for crushing and export. This caused sellers to raise asking price fractionally, though buying interest lagged. Crude coconut oil was firmer and prompt shipment was raised fractionally. Copra was also stronger.

Tallow and greases were easier and fair volume of business was reported at a fractional decline. Trading was restricted to domestic delivery, while export business continued slow. Lard was steady and higher. Scarcity of oleo oil stiffened the market and sales were reported at an increase of 2 cents per pound.

Consuming inquiry for linseed oil continued dull and featureless. Prices were unchanged at the recent decline, but were shadable on firm bids for tankcar business. Tung oil was quiet, but maintained at current quotations. Crude menhaden oil was unsettled and fractionally lower due slow demand for domestic and export delivery. Refined fish oil was quotably unchanged with demand confined to small lots. Refined rapeseed was sharply higher due to scarcity of available stocks. Interest in olive oil continued inactive and prices sagged for spot stocks. Interest also was quiet for replacements from Spain and Argentina.

Trading in oilmeals continued slow. Soybean meal was easier and lower. Cottonseed meal was unchanged and fairly steady. Linseed meal was quiet, with resellers in control of the market.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Oleo, 2c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Rapeseed, 1½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refined, ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Greases, ⅛c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ½c. per lb.
Olive, 10c. per gal.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 8, 1955
117.95	118.63	116.83	103.64

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading was quiet, but the market remained unchanged. Domestic and imported oils were well held at current levels. No. 1 Brazilian was maintained at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. New York, prompt delivery.

CCC sales of castor oil consisted of tank No. 40, containing 500,000 pounds at 14.88c. a pound; tank No. 6, containing 820,000 pounds, at 15.30c.; and tank No. 4, containing 180,000 pounds, at 15.80c., in store, Chickasha, Okla.

Coconut—Crude was steadier and offered at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment and 12c., New York basis.

Corn—Market was easy and off fractionally. Crude was sold at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was lower at 17.09c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures market continued irregular and narrow last week. Trading was light and mixed. Tenders on July contracts amounted to 98 tankcars and were mostly stopped by exporters. Trade interests absorbed July delivery on a scale downward. Export business was slow. Egypt showed interest in 3,000 to 4,000 tons of refined cottonseed oil. The government consumption report on refined cottonseed oil for May was better than expected. Disappearance amounted to 2,413 tankcars, against 2,148 in April and 2,711 May last year. Visible oil supply was estimated at 9,013 tankcars at the end of May, compared with 12,436 for the same time last year.

Crude cottonseed oil was quiet, but closed steadier. Tankcars were nominal at 13¼c. per pound, in the Valley and Southeast and 13c., Texas.

Cottonseed Crush: May

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during May and April, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:—

	May	April
Cottonseed		
	Tons	
Receipts	19,474	15,863
Crushed	257,523	387,296
Stocks	285,057	523,106
Crude Oil		
	Pounds	
Produced	91,144,000	136,275,000
Stocks	18,812,000	33,688,000
Refined Oil		
	Pounds	
Produced	112,797,000	148,190,000
Stocks	[1]384,109,000	[1]416,113,000
Cake and Meal		
	Tons	
Produced	123,115	179,398
Stocks	245,736	258,381
Hulls		
	Tons	
Produced	58,780	89,202
Stocks	125,993	138,171,

[1] Includes an insignificant of refined cottonseed oil reported to the Census Bureau as owned by CCC.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,060 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 6, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
July	207	15.70	15.26	15.70S
Sept.	258	15.62	15.08	15.62S
Oct.	98	15.20	14.70	15.07@15.13
Dec.	133	15.05	14.40	14.99S
Mar.	25	15.01	14.38	14.85@14.95
May	17	14.85	14.49	14.85@14.95

Total sales, 738 contracts.

Linseed—Quietness prevailed in this market. Raw oil was offered at 13.6c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, July-September and 13.5c., October forward. Withdrawals of oil against current contracts was reported fairly good.

Flaxseed—Seed easy and lower. Trading was slow.

Minneapolis.—Trading in cash flaxseed was dull and crushers reduced bids on old-crop offerings 3c. a bushel, while new-crop to-arrive bids were down 5c. Prices were at $3.32 for July arrival, $3.28 for August-September, basis Minneapolis. Crusher demand was light due to plant shut-downs and light trading in linseed oil.

	Receipts 1955-56	Shipments 1954-1955	Shipments 1955-56
Past week	129,500	680,750	5,250
Since Sept. 1	24,968,250	24,896,500	5,857,250

Olive—Market was featureless and lower. Trading was inactive. Spanish oil was quoted at $3.50 to $3.60 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid. Interest in Argentine oil also was quiet.

Peanut—Last week the government sold its holding of peanuts in the southeast to make about 100 tankcars of oil and the remainder for export. Crude was steadier and held at 13¾c. to 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills as to seller. Trading was slow. Refined oil was quoted at 17¾c. tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Due to tight supply condition refined oil was stronger with sales up to 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—This market was irregular, but closed firmer. Crude was sold at 12⅞c. tankcars, Decatur, July-Sept. delivery, and was 12c., Oct. Refined salad oil

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 6, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
July	21	12.90	12.35	12.83@12.85
Oct.	1	12.00	12.00	12.03@12.12
Dec.	1	11.78	11.78	11.75@11.80

Total sales, 23 contracts.

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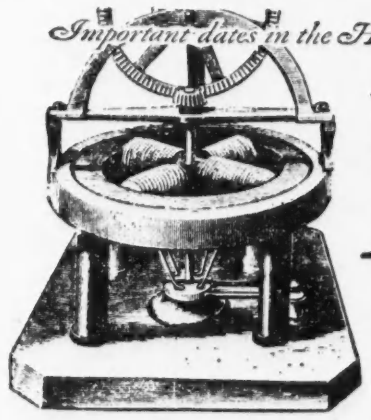
Important dates in the History of Industrial Progress



1837

In electricity . . .

Thomas Davenport patented a device for producing rotary motion by constantly reversing the magnetic polarity of coils mounted on a shaft. It has been said that if the patent were still in force it would embrace every electric motor now running.

In the history of fats and waxes

Andre Gross founded the company that still bears his name. A. Gross & Company quickly assumed a commanding position in the infant fatty acid industry, but it is perhaps a more notable achievement that this leadership has been maintained throughout the 119 years in which the industry grew to its present eminence. Constant emphasis on technological progress is an important reason, and GROCO 2—RED OIL affords a typical example. Its properties reflect the care with which special purpose fatty acids are distilled in the modern Gross plant.

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GROCO 2—RED OIL (OLEIC ACID)

Titre	3°C. max.
Cloud Point	38°F. max.
Color 1" Lovibond Red	2 max.
Color 1" Lovibond Yellow	15 max.
Unsaponifiable	1.5% max.
Saponification Value	198 — 203
Acid Value	197 — 202
% F.F.A. as Oleic Acid	99 min.
Iodine Value (WIJS)	96 max.
Refractive Index 50°C. (Average)	1.4505

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Factory: Newark, N. J. Distributors in Principal Cities
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how Emersol 120 increased strength of buffing bars and reduced breakage

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Case History 17-41 . . . This well-known manufacturer of buffing bars found that the substitution of crystalline Emersol 120 for a non-crystalline solid fatty acid increased substantially the strength of his bars, thus reducing breakage both during manufacturing and use. In addition to realizing the savings associated with lower breakage, an extra sales appeal of greater safety and economy in use was also gained.

Furthermore, he found that the consistent composition and uniformity of Emersol 120 decreased the need for adjusting formulas during processing.

The controlled crystalline composition of Emersol 120 Standard will give your products the same strength, shrinkage, hardness and texture time after time. These important physical characteristics, coupled with outstanding resistance to rancidity and yellowing, heat stability, and oxidation stability will make your products more appealing to customers, easier to sell. So . . . the next time you need solid fatty acids, buy the Emersol brand . . . available only from Emery.

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Export: Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Oils, Fats and Waxes

was higher at 13.71c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in May totaled 4,618 tankcars, against 3,947, April and 3,982 May last year. Visible oil supply was estimated at 11,593 tankcars at the end of May, compared with 3,414, May last year.

Tung—CCC sold 18 tankcars out of 32 offered at prices ranging from 23.25c. per pound, to 24.13c., all f.o.b. New York. Locally the market was nominal at 24½c. to 24¾c. per pound tankcars, prompt shipment.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—This market was quiet and nominal. Shipments were quoted nominally around $165 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	910,200	.....
Previous week	.....	3,006,000
Corresponding week, 1955	494,700	3,890,000
Total this year	24,962,050	36,581,000
Corresponding period, 1955	52,572,815	48,750,000

Copra—This market was dull and featureless. Prompt shipments was merely nominal at $147.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Light trading was reported at a fractional decline. Domestic business was fair, while export demand continued to lag. Yellow grease was sold at 6⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with bids reduced another ⅛c. Choice white, all hog was offered at 7c. and not all hog at ⅛c. less.

Lard—This market was firmer and advanced fractionally. Cash lard was quoted at 10.60c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Extra was stronger due to scarcity of supplies. Sales were reported at 20c. per pound, drums. Oleo stearine was unchanged at 12½c. to 13c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Tallow—An easier tone developed and moderate trading took place at a fractional decline. Bleachable fancy was sold at 6⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered to soapers and other domestic users. Export business was reported inactive. Bleachable fancy was offered at 6⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 6¾c.; special, 6½c.; No. 1, 6⅜c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was quiet and quoted at 8⅜c. to 8½c., per pound, drums, f.a.s. Trading in tallow futures on the New York Produce Exchange will start August 1.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Crude—Slow demand unsettled the market and quotations were off fractionally. Tankcars were quoted on the basis of 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, f.o.b. works. Domestic and export inquiry was quiet. Fishing in the Gulf was reported fair. Refined oil also was quiet. Light pressed was available at 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Stocks of meal were scarcer as production has practically ceased for this season. Supplies were not heavy and well held. Old process 41 percent was quoted at $55 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $63, Georgia; $65, Carolina, mills, July shipment. Trading in new was still quiet.

Linseed Meal—Trading quiet. Resale meal depressing the market.

Soybean Meal—Continued weakness in the bean and oil markets, coupled with slow demand for meal, caused prices to slump. Supplies were fairly good. In fact the crush continued to run ahead of previous years. Forty-four percent unrestricted was offered at $57 per ton bulk Decatur for shipment July and August, and at $60 f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points, July shipment.

Waxes

Lack of buying interest for carnauba resulted in an easier tone for spot stocks and prices were off at least 2c. per pound. Fatty was offered more freely, while yellow was still scarce and strong with the high cost of replacements. No. 3, Ceara crude was quoted at 72c. to 74c. per pound, and Parnahyba, 73c. to 75c., spot delivery. Yellow was in limited supply and Ceara ranged from $1.36 to $1.38 per pound and Parnahyba $1.38 to $1.40, spot. The Brazilian market remained firm and cost of replacements continued above stocks available on spot. Candelilla continued scarce here and for shipment from Mexico and closely held.

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P. O. Box 700 1012 Falls Building
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

BRILL EQUIPMENT CO.

IN STOCK

DRYERS

3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', 5'2"x20', 3'10"x12'.
3—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20', 18"x12' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
1—Buflovak 2'x4' double drum Vacuum.
4—Stokes single door Vacuum Shelf with 10—40"x43" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
4—Stokes Rotary Vac. 4'x20', 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
4—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x74'.

MIXERS

2—Baker Perkins SS double arm 100 and 50 gallon.
6—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 600, 200 and 100 gallons.
3—Abbe Aluminum Powder 12, 20 and 40 cu. ft.
9—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S Rotating, jacketed.
2—Robinson S/S jacketed Powder 48"x7'6" long, 90 cu. ft.
1—4' S/S Conical Blender, 3 HP motor.

MILLS

1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizer Bantam and #2TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
9—Jeffrey Hammermills 24"x20", 20"x12", 15"x8", NEW.

CENTRIFUGES

2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38", Stainless Steel, Continuous Solid Bowl.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S S, perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center-slung, S/S perforated basket.
2—Podbielniak Model 6080 S/S Extractors, 10 HP XP motors.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS

1—2500 gal. 304 S/S jacketed Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—10'x16' Aluminum Tank, ½" shell, 10,000 gals.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—8500 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, 275# W.P.
2—10'x40', 10'x30' Horizontal Storage Tanks 3/8" shell.
2—Pfaudler 2500 gal. glass lined Tanks.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft., 304 S/S Heat Exchanger.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
3—Eimco 18"x24", 18"x12", 316 S/S Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
2—#3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
4—#3, #5, #7, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.
1—Shriver 24"x24" P&F rubber covered, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

2—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Units 250,000 and 4½ Million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84."
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron S/S Sifters 40"x84", single deck.
4—Stokes DDS2, "R", "T" and "F" Tablet Presses.
1—Stokes #21J S.S. Granulating Mixer. NEW.
1—Stokes #43B S.S. Oscillating Granulator. NEW.
2—Ball & Jewell #2, #1½ Rotary Cutters.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #4, #2.
2—Beach-Russ Model "D" Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
3—Stokes #412G, #412B, #212B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

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This Plant manufactured Penicillin, Streptomycin and B-12; has complete facilities for Filtration, Fermentation, Extraction, Crystallization, Freeze Drying Equipment, Filling and Packaging Equipment. Main individual items listed below. Details on request.

REACTORS, KETTLES, TANKS & CONDENSERS

Stainless Steel

8—1000, 550, 250, 200, 100 and 50 gal. jacketed, agitated Reactors.
2—500 and 150 gal. Closed, jacketed Kettles.
2—Stacy 9'x35'6" Vertical, Steel Fermenters, 17,000 gal., with Stainless Steel coils and 150 HP Turbo Agitators.
3—Stacy 3000 and 2000 gal. Vertical, Closed Tanks with Stainless Steel coils and side agitators.
3—Graver 500 gal. Vertical, Closed Tanks, side jackets.
6—500 and 550 gal. Closed, Vertical Tanks.
20—40 gal. Portable Tanks on trucks.
6—All Stainless Tubular Condensers 30, 60, 85, 155, 195, 200 and and 570 sq. ft.

Glass Lined

4—Pfaudler 250, 200, 100 and 50 gal. jacketed, agitated Reactors.
2—Pfaudler 2500 gal. Vertical, Closed Tanks.
5—Pfaudler 1400, 400, 350 and 200 gal. Vertical, Closed Tanks.

Steel

30—Graver 40"x37' high, Vertical Tanks, side jackets, 2400 gal.
21—Graver 40"x7' Vertical Tanks, side jackets, 500 gal.
2—Stacy 7'6"x10'9" high, Closed, Vertical Tanks 2700 gal.
5—Vertical, Closed Tanks 10,000 to 20,000 gal., 12'x12', 15'x16', 12'x18' cone bottom.

CENTRIFUGES & FILTERS

11—Podbielniak, Model 7100 and 6110 Stainless Steel Centrifugal Extractors, 10 HP XP motors and accessories.
1—Bird 40" Suspended Centrifugal, bottom discharge, steel basket, 30 7½ HP motor.
2—Bird-Young 4'x2' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
1—Shriver 24"x24" rubber covered Filter Presses, 4 eye, P&F, 21 chambers.
1—Republic 15"x16" Stainless Steel Filter Press, P&F, 20 chambers.

DRYERS & OVENS

8—Stokes, Devine and National Research 8 and 10 shelf, Vacuum Shelf Dryers.
6—American Sterilizer and Precision Co. Sterilizers.

COMPRESSORS & PUMPS

14—Ingersoll Rand Air Compressors 1500, 1300, 1000, 750, 628, 240 and 215 CFM with motors, receivers, air filters and after-coolers.
10—York Ammonia Compressors, Model D-8, 10"x7½", 8"x6', 6"x6", 5"x5" and 4"x4" with motors and accessories.
15—Kinney Vacuum Pumps 100 and 200 CFM.
2—Nash Vacuum Pumps 300 CFM.
77—Ingersoll Rand, Peerless, Dayton-Dowd and Worthington Stainless Bronze and Steel Centrifugal Pumps 1/3 to 20 HP.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Kathabar, Trane, Air Conditioning and Dehumidifying Units.
35—Lightnin and Turbo Agitators from 1/4 HP to 7½ HP.
4—Lightnin and Turbo Agitators, 125 HP.
2—Bantam Mikro Pulverizers, Stainless Steel.
150—Recording and Control Instruments, Foxboro, Brown, Beckmann, Taylor and Manning.
50—Fischer Porter Rotameters.

Vial Filling, Washing, Sterilizing and Package Equipment, including Stainless Steel Trucks, Trays, Conveyors, Labelers, Cartoners and Printers.

For Inspection or Further Information Contact:

Mr. Ted Golden, Box 190, Lawrenceburg, Ind., Telephone 714.

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PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.

IN STOCK

KETTLES

2—1200 gal. Stainless Clad Open Top Jacketed Kettles.

2—500 gal. Groen St. St. Open Top Jacketed Kettles.

2—Bartlett Snow 6' dia. x 3' deep Jacketed and Agitated Stainless Steel Crystallizing Kettles, with gearshift drives and motors.

4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. & Agit., 35 to 250 gal.

MILLS

3—Fitz. Comminutors, St. St., D-6, F-8 & K.

3—Mikro Pulv. #2-DH; #2-TH; 3-TH.

1—Sturtevant 8x10 Jaw Crusher.

1—Stedman BX 20 x 12 Hammer Mill.

1—Jeffrey 42 x 36 Hammer Mill.

1—Penna. Ring Type Granulator, Trojan K3-24, 40 HP.

4—Porox Lined Pebble Mills, 38"x42", 38"x48", 48"x42".

2—Pebble Mills, 6' D x 8' L.

2—4'6" D x 12' L contin. Pebble Mills.

1—Al. Ch. 6' D x 16' L Steel Lined Contin. Ball Mill Granulator.

1—Hardinge 6' D x 22" L Conical Ball Mill, Steel liner.

1—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mill, 75 HP.

2—Three Roll Ink Mills: Ross 9"x24", Day 16"x40".

1—St. St. Pug Mill, two 7" dia. x 39" L overlapping chambers, jacketed.

MIXERS—BLENDERS

2—Day 75 gal. Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers.

2—Readco Heavy Duty Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers, 50 gal. work. cap., 30 HP Expl. Pr. Motor. Built 1951-53.

3—W&P Sigma Blade Double Arm Jacketed Mixers, 50 gal. & 100 gal. work. cap.

3—Sprout Waldron Ribbon Mixers, 336 cu. ft. (12,000 lbs.) work. cap.

2—Lancaster type SGK counter current mixers.

1—Sprout Waldron Swing Head Blender, 50 HP.

1—Patterson Cone Blender, 5' dia.

7—Side Entering Stainless Steel Mixers, 10 HP to 25 HP.

3—Falk Vert. Agitator Drives #10-GDX, 10:1, 300 HP—UNUSED.

12—Turbo vert. drives #5B, 5:1, 40 HP.

PUMPS

1—Ing. Rand #10-ALV Centrifugal Pump, bronze fitted, rated 3000 GPM @ 200'—UNUSED.

12—Aurora All Bronze Turbine Pumps, models II-5, G-6, H-6—UNUSED.

1—Byron Jackson Bronze Deep Well Turbine Pump, 20 HP, 150 GPM. Unused.

TANKS

10—4,600 gal. Brewery Glass Lined Welded Steel Tanks.

75—Welded Steel Tanks, dished heads, up to 23,000 gal. cap.—Horiz. and Vert.

1—St. Clad. T304, ⅜", 6500 gal. Vert.

1—T304 Vert. 3000 gal.—5/16".

10—St. St. Pressure Tanks—to 4000 gal.

20—St. St. Storage Tanks—to 1000 gal.

12—Aluminum, 3000 gal., 5 compart.

10—Aluminum, 500 gal., 80# WP.

1—Monel 450 gal., ¼".

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Size 18-NNE V111/HBS 500 Gal holding; 300 Gal Working Jacketed; Hydr. Tilt; 30 HP.

CASCADE MIXER (3) Size 17 in 316 S/S; Jacketed with cored Sigma arms;

Size (17) 200 Gal. Mixers Jacketed; Dbl Sigma Blades

Double Arm 100 Gal. Mixers with Naben or Sigma Arms Jacketed; Power Screw Tilt

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MIXERS, D.A. Sigma, Jack, all S.S 50 Gal.
PUMPS, *Taber* Submerged, Vert. Type CC-3 107', 50 GPM, 8' Long, Type 316 S.S. 7½ hp.
Shriver Diaph. 2A Duplex Type 316 S.S. 3 hp.
Viking 75 J Rotary 1½ hp. XP
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Bird Cont. Vac. filter 4'x1', rubber coverd.
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AT&M 60" Centrifugal 316 SS with 10 hp mtr.
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3 Pfaudler 1500 gal. glass lined Tanks
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2—Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers, m.d. S.S. cans.
2—Stainless Steel Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x26' and 6'x23'.
2—8'x125' Rotary Kilns.
1—Williams 52" H.S. Roller Mill.
1—Day #30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
9—Sperry 18"x18" Filter Presses, 11 ch.

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1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

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8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

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#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Valiez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. steel Kettles to 1000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

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2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & #2SI.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42", 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

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Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
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1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 120", ASME.

1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, Model 59 AB.

1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 30" x 12'.

8—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 8 shelves each.

1—Baker Perkins Laboratory Mixer, Size 4 ANZ, 0.7 gal. cap.

1—Readco Double Arm, Sigma Blade, Jacketed Mixer, 50 gal.

10—Baker Perkins Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers, 100 gals.

1—Day Type 316 Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 200 gals.

1—Graver Stainless Steel Vertical Storage Tank, 3500 gals.

1—Lightnin' Side-Entering Agitator, 3 HP.

1—Day Gearless Pony Mixer, 50 gals.

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3—Shriver 56" Wood Plate and Frame Filter Presses.

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1—H. K. Porter Stainless Steel Jacketed Reactor, 500 gals.

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1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
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1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
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1—Raymond 9" Hammer Mill, like new.
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Chemical Manufacturer located New Jersey near New York City wants experienced man to set up and operate small package department for household chemicals, fertilizers, etc. Knowledge of trade desirable. Excellent opportunity, new department. Write experience, salary requirements, etc., to OPD 107. All replies strictly confidential.

N. J. Manufacturer seeks Sales Agents for new water treatment based on oxygen removal against corrosion for Atlantic Coast territories, preferably men who sell to maintenance in apartments, office buildings and factories. OPD 101.

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Fertilizer Consumption

—Continued from page 7

their consumption was 224,283 tons (3.80 percent) over that in the preceding year.

The consumption o fnitrogen increased 113,120 tons (6.12 percent) to 1,960,536 tons that of available P_2O_5 49,814 tons (2.23 percent) to 2,284,362 tons, and that of K_2O 61,349 tons (3.38 percent) to 1,874,943 tons.

The consumption of total P_2O_5 decreased 41,870 tons (1.59 percent) to 2,597,549 tons, owing principally to the decrease in use of phosphate rock which is estimated to have contained an average of 32 percent of total P_2O_5 but only 3 percent of available P_2O_5.

The average primary nutrient content of fertilizers bearing primary nutrients was 27.89 percent in 1954-55 as compared with 26.61 percent for the preceding year.

Peppermint Acres

—Continued from page 7

indicated in Michigan and Wisconsin. In Michigan, wet fields limited intended plantings of new roots and the lateness of the season plus wet grounds have retarded the development of old fields.

Growers in Wisconsin reported some winter killing but the extent of damage has not been fully determined yet. Some farmers are trying to get new roots started in the killed spots.

The Oregon crop is generally in good condition. Winter damage from frost and flooding were probably greater than a year ago but apparently not much above normal.

In Washington, stands in fields in the eastern part of the State are somewhat spotty as a result of damage from the November freeze. In western Washington, there has been very little development of rust spores thus far because of continued dry weather.

Spearmint acreage for harvest in the three producing states is estimated at 15,500—8 percent above 1955 but 8 percent below average. Estimated acreage in Indiana at 6,700 is 300 above last year but nearly a third below average.

In Michigan, the 5,400 acre crop has been slow starting due to the late spring. Wet grounds limited new plantings and slowed growth of old fields in some areas. Washington's acreage continues to expand with 3,400 acres, or 900 more than last year, slated for harvest.

Carbon Black's Use

—Continued from page 7

carbon black produced in this country in 1953, about one-fourth was exported and nearly all of the domestic demand was for rubber reinforcement.

Addition of carbon black to rubber adds to resiliency and wearing quality and retards development of bending cracks in the finished product, particularly in such products as automobile tires. Some carbon black is used as a coloring pigment in the ink and paint industries.

The quality of the water used by the industry is assuming increasing importance because carbon black retains all the impurities in the water used to cool the burning gases in the furnace process. Poor quality tires will be produced by using carbon black containing excessive impurities.

AEC to Hold

—Continued from page 7

ride to uranium metal, uranium dioxide, and uranyl sulfate and recovery of uranium scrap.

Speakers from Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, National Lead Company and Union Carbide Nuclear Company, all of which operate facilities for the AEC, will participate in the discussion.

Invitations will be issued about July 16 to organizations for individuals having access permits issued by the commission for restricted data classified as "confidential." The invitations will include abstract summaries to be presented at the meeting.

All inquiries relating to the meeting should be directed to S. R. Sapirie, manager of Oak Ridge Operations, AEC, Post Office Box E, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Imperial Allots $25 Million For Petrochemicals Facility

Imperial Oil, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), will build a $25 million petrochemical plant at Sarnia, Ont.

The plant will have a charging rate of 10,000 barrels per day. Its products in large volume will be ethylene, propylene, normal butylenes, isobutylenes, butadiene, aromatic distillates and tars.

Several millions more are slated to be spent on Imperial's No. 2 refinery at Sarnia to add capacity as feedstock for the new chemical plant.

Engineering work is now under way on the facility. Construction will start in March, 1957, and completion is planned for spring, 1958.

Chemical Sales

—Continued from page 3

Some seasonal decline and easing is expected in the third quarter, but shipments should increase in the fourth quarter and result in a new record year at least 10 percent above 1955.

The announced decision of the Office of Defense Mobilization to issue no stockpile call for the second half of 1956 will permit increased utilization of the metal in civilian uses, the department said.

Lower production of passengers cars in recent months has reduced domestic rubber consumption below the 1955 record rate, and for 1953 a 5 percent decline is likely from the 1,530,000 long tons consumed last year. At the end of April, manufacturers' inventories of passenger and truck tires were notably higher than last December's level.

The scientific and industrial instruments industry, which in 1956 is estimated to produce $3 billion worth of instruments, has had an average annual increase of 15 percent over the past eight years. In the first six months of 1956 there was a 20 percent increase in production over comparable 1955 output, with new peaks attained in the laboratory equipment, optical, electrical, electronic, and recorder-controller instrumentation fields.

Cumulative demand, output, and shipments of containers and packaging materials, with few exceptions, were heavier in the first six months of 1956 than in the corresponding period last year. Demand is expected to continue strong in the second half of the year, but will be influenced by any levelling off that may occur in the over-all economy, the department stated.

Chemical machinery and equipment output will increase, with new plants now being completed. Backlog of orders for pulp and paper machinery indicates 1956 will top 1955 by a comfortable margin.

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Coconut Products

—*Continued from page 7*

quarter of 1956 is estimated at 81,000 tons, with production of 51,030 tons of oil and 25,920 tons of copra cake and meal.

Desiccated coconut production during the period totaled 7,244 tons, an increase of about one-fifth from the same period in 1955. Despite the increase, production was at only 50 percent of normal factory capacity. Trade sources indicate some competition from copra buyers for nuts.

However, had there been effective demand for desiccated coconut there would have been little or no difficulty filling it, since margins in this part of the industry enable the obtaining of a sufficient supply of nuts at all times.

Exports during the first quarter of 1956 with comparable figures for 1955 were as follows:—Copra—221,067 long tons (173,545); coconut oil—24,666 (15,102); and desiccated coconut—7,748 (6,096). Through May the Philippines had exported 366,825 tons of copra and 37,949 tons of coconut oil.

Potash Co. Votes

—*Continued from page 3*

than 99 percent of the outstanding shares of Pacific Coast Borax Company consented to the merger.

The new company is to be known as United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, and the stockholders of the potash company will exchange their shares for shares of the merged company on the basis of one share of common stock and 1/5 share of $100 par (4½ percent cumulative) preferred stock for each share of the Potash Company.

Instructions for the exchange of Potash shares are now being mailed to stockholders of the potash company.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: May

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of May. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks May 31
Babassu oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] .....
Refined	.....	.....	[1] .....
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	1.710.000	10.435.000	[2]31.340.000
Coconut oil, crude	32.347.000	58.181.000	[2]53.147.000
Refined	36.081.000	34.949.000	14.388.000
Cod and codliver oil[4]	.....	N.A.	631.000
Corn oil, crude	23.603.000	23.443.000	13.771.000
Refined	8.615.000	4.302.000	8.096.000
Cottonseed oil, crude	91.144.000	120.866.000	74.437.000
Refined	112.797.000	[5]125.619.000	[5]384.109.000
Menhaden[4]	9.649.000		
Sardine (pilchard) and herring[4]		4.226.000	33.910.000
Other fish oil, except liver oil[4]			
Lard, rendered and refined	[6]199.000.000	[7]54.982.000	210.864.000
Linseed oil, raw	59.614.000	43.515.000	136.682.000
Refined	20.044.000	21.337.000	33.852.000
Marine mammal oil[4]	.....	6.290.000	[2]43.074.000
Oiticica oil	.....	920.000	5.396.000
Olive oil, edible	[1]	241.000	7.446.000
Inedible	.....	[1]	52.000
Sulfur foots	.....	[1]	[1] .....
Palm oil, crude	.....	4.615.000	[2]21.244.000
Refined	[1]	1.083.000	1.103.000
Palm kernel oil, crude	.....	[1]	1.865.000
Refined	[1]	[1]	468.000
Peanut oil, crude[8]	13.403.000	9.017.000	16.243.000
Refined	8.615.000	4.302.000	8.096.000
Perilla oil	.....	.....	.....
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	[1]	[1] .....
Refined	.....	253.000	1.267.000
Sesame oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] .....
Refined	.....	23.000	145.000
Soybean oil, crude	274.348.000	269.979.000	172.649.000
Refined	249.054.000	229.034.000	123.747.000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	22.294.000	[7]18.361.000	13.417.000
Tallow and grease inedible (other than wool)—			
All establishments	242.578.000	139.055.000	308.466.000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	86.159.000	N.A.	N.A.
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	15.362.000	16.187.000	9.503.000
Tung oil	.....	3.995.000	18.965.000
Other vegetable oil, crude	790.000	6.634.000	17.866.000
Refined	5.690.000	5.098.000	6.730.000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	20.458.000	14.897.000	50.305.000

Primary Products Except Oil

	Tons		
	Production	Shipments and transfer	Stocks May 31
Cottonseed cake and meal	123.115	135.760	245.736
hulls	58.780	70.958	125.993
linters[9]			
First cut	19.391	35.563	81.288
Second cut	15.354	69.419	67.593
Mill run	1.569	4.499	15.745
Total	76.314	109.481	164.626
hull fiber	123	226	584
motes and grabbots	613	1.566	3.760
Soybean cake and meal	570.221	558.897	212.792
flour	7.882	7.469	2.170
Other cake and meal—			
Castor bean	1.007	1.128	2.053
Copra	8.680	8.791	945
Corn germ	11.872	12.035	418
Flaxseed	55.717	47.294	33.020
Olive	[11]	[11]	[11]
Peanut[10]	9.203	8.649	8.279
Tung nut	[11]	[11]	[11]
Other	1.557	2.507	3.901

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks May 31
Castor oil chemically dehydrated[12]	1.517.000	N.A.	3.238.000
Deodorized oil[13]	93.063.000	19,793,000	14.322.000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut, babassu, and palm kernel[14] and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, carprylic, capric, and myristic[12]	5.563.000	N. A.	7.255.000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[14]	N.A.	1.003.000
Low rosin fatty acids (resin content 20% or less)	6.669.000	N.A.	4.213.000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	11.036.000	N.A.	12.429.000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	6.777.000	N.A.	6.651.000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	7.198.000	N.A.	7.026.000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	10.499.000	N.A.	15.633.000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	7.918.000	N.A.	9.966.000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis)[15]	20.228.000	21.740.000	17.933.000
Refined, all grades (100% basis)[16]	21.234.000	16.874.000	47.087.000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil[12]	6.389.000	N.A.	4.588.000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	3.658.000	1.374.000	1.072.000
Inedible	3.742.000	4.454.000	3.685.000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	39.029.000	36.324.000	20.664.000
Soybean	88.840.000	85.851.000	37.957.000
Other	8.101.000	5.439.000	3.434.000
Inedible	1.051.000	2.023.000	2.116.000
Margarine[12]	[16]107.940.000	N.A.	27.134.000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	7.029.000	1.707.000	1.934.000
Shortening	165.445.000	N.A.	156.066.000
Stearine, animal, inedible[12]	1.376.000	N.A.	767.000
Vegetable oil, winter	14.330.000	11.207.000	16.555.000
Tall oil, crude	55.914.000	44.300.000	76.558.000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	13.974.000	10.151.000	12.903.000
Winterized oil	65.587.000	42.092.000	32.472.000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks May 31
Castor beans	1.539	1.880	1,394
Copra	27.177	25.164	23.457
Corn germ	26.948	26.960	885
Cottonseed	19.474	257.523	285.057
Flaxseed	34.545	84.484	44.364
Olives	.....	[18]	.....
Peanut[17]	15.689	15.582	3.848
Soybeans	452.824	738.011	1.452.731
Tung nuts	.....	[18]	.....
Other	1.904	2.061	267

N.A. Not available.

[1] Included in "other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data for stocks of crude castor oil are on a commercial stock basis, excluding quantities held by CCC as well as "stock-piled."

[3] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor oil, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

[4] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

[5] Includes an insignificant quantity of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corporation.

[6] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only) totaled 169,000,000 pounds in May.

[7] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[8] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[9] Average gross bale weight in pounds for May production:—Total 619.1; first cut 605.3; second cut, 624.5; and mill run 606.3.

[10] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[11] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[12] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

[13] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.

[14] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[15] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.

[16] The total for May, 1956, was packaged as follows:—One pound units, 125,663,000 pounds; bulk pats or chips, 1,668,000 pounds, and bulk other, 6,447,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

[17] Data on peanut collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, and include reports by peanut shellers.

[18] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

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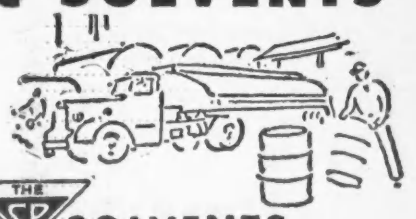

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